The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Harper's Ferry Evacuated by the Rebels.

The Bridge Blown Up and the Government Buildings Destroyed.

Movement of the Rebels Towards Winchester.

THEIR DESTINATION MANASSAS JUNCTION.

Probable Retirement of the Combined Forces to Richmond.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

Open Treason of Gov. Jackson and the Other State Officers.

A Collision Expected Between the State and Federal Troops.

Latest Intelligence from Fortress Monroe.

A Flag of Truce Sent to Yorktown.

FORMIDABLE FORTIFICATIONS ALONG THE ROAD.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 14.

The news of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the rebels was received at the War Department to-day about 12 o'clock. They went away with baggage down the road to Winchester, destroying all they could not carry, and, like a steam-plow, taking up the railroad track and burning the bridges as they run.

This result I telegraphed you three weeks ago must take place. They could not stay at the Ferry, and had to run. Where they have gone is the question now. Down to Winchester by rail, thence by a march of twelve miles to Strasburg or Front Royal, and then by railroad again to Manassas Junction; and doubtless to-night they are there or thereabouts, unless the Leesburgh column has taken the liberty of burning bridges and destroying a portion of the track from the Gap to the Junction.

How long will they stay at Manassas? There is a wide difference of opinion about this point. Some see in this evacuation of Harper's Ferry, and the retreat upon Manassas, an immediate attack upon Washington. Among some of the transient visitors and the oldest inhabitants, the danger of an attack on the city is very imminent—but, depend upon it, the rebels at Manassas will not move towards Washington. Their next movement will be another retreat—a retreat in the direction of Richmond. They will stay at Manassas until, like locusts, they have eaten up the country, and then they will,

"Fold their tents, like the Arabs, and as quietly steal away."

There is no help for them. They must go. They have not provisions, nor transportation, nor field artillery in such quantity as will justify a forward movement, and least of all a movement that brings them face to face with the forty-five thousand men and two or three hundred field and siege guns. Depend upon it, the wind that next fills the sails of the rebel ship must blow from, not towards, the North.

MR. BURLINGAME APPOINTED TO CHINA.

The State Department has dispatches announcing the withdrawal of Mr. Burlingame, our Minister to Austria. Mr. Burlingame did not present his credentials, the Austrian Court having, in a most delicate manner, notified Mr. Burlingame that it would be under the necessity of declining to receive him. There is to be no ill-feeling to grow out of this affair, the Austrian Government having given the most satisfactory assurances of its good feeling, by being the first to proffer its aid to support the Government in crushing this rebellion.

It is probable that Hon. Henry Winter Davis will be appointed to succeed Mr. Burlingame, and that the appointment will be made at an early day.

Mr. Burlingame has been appointed Minister to China, a higher and more lucrative position than he now occupies.

P. C. Kane, of New-York, has been appointed a Captain in the Army. He is a brother, I believe, to the late Dr. Kane.

The Capt. Pope, who was to-day appointed a Brigadier-General, is the same gentleman whom President Buchanan court-martialed for accompanying President Lincoln to Washington.

Commissioner Woods has appointed Major Wm. B. Chase, of Washington, Chief Clerk in his office. He is fortunate in securing the services of a gentleman, and one so well qualified to fill the position. It is probable that Samuel Strong will be appointed Superintendent under Mr. Woods.

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.

The peace and quiet of the election in Baltimore, is said to be due to the energy of Gen. Banks. Previous to the election he addressed a note to Mayor, stating that he had detailed a force to sustain the civil authorities in maintaining public order, and that he had instructed them to be vigilant and prompt, and to make his orders effective, "he had given each man forty rounds of ball catridge.' The Mayor and Marshal Kane appeared to understand "that last remark."

The experiments with the balloon that were to be made to-day did not come off, the Gas Company failing to supply the motive power. It will certainly go up to-morrow.

The War Department to-day received a large quantity of insulated wire for field purposas, and also a number of recording instruments.

I see about Washington several gentlemen connected with the Police Department of New-York. If they told the truth, they would say they were here to arrest several members of "the ring" who were indicted by the last Grand Jury of New-York.

We have a number of distinguished arrivals to-day, among them Major Thacker and Senator Harcourt, of Albany. I thought, too, I heard the laugh of Capt. Schultz, somewhere in the halls of Willard's.

A MOVEMENT OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

At 1 A. M., this morning, two hundred and fifty of the Sixty-ninth, under Lieut.-Col. Nugent, accompanied by fifty of Company B, Second United States Cavalry, under Lieut. Mason, were hurriedly advanced to the two new bridges, erected on the Loudon and Hampton Railroad, between Ball's Cross Roads and Alexandria, Gen. McDowell having received positive information that an attempt in force to destroy the road would be made. The information was correct enough, but the strong force on the ground prevented any attack by the rebels, whose scouts were seen falling back as the cavalry advanced.

Two of the twenty-four-pounder columbiades were mounted yesterday on Fort Corcoran, the first being christened "Hunter," in honor of the officer commanding one brigade. The officiating Chaplain remarked that it was a promising and patriotic infant, being able to speak in thunder tones for the Union at the moment of its birth.

Great desire is felt by the men on Arlington Heights to have the Senty-ninth sent over to join their brigade, the Highlanders now having no other employment than to kill the mesquitoes, which fasten on their bare legs just across the river, and within sight of the camp. The presence of the Seventy-ninth, abreast of the Sixty-ninth, would bring a generous emulation between Irishmen and Scotchmen, that could not fail to be of service. As Secretary Cameron's brother is Colonel of the Seventy-ninth, will the Secretary of War be pleased to make a not of this request?

SECRETARY SEWARD IN VIRGINIA.

Secretary Seward to-day visited Virginia, and the intrenched camp of the Sixty-ninth. He was honored with a hearty welcome and a *revielle*, which he repaid with a characteristic speech.

Col. Meigs has entered upon his duties as Quartermaster-General. He retains Major Sibley in the Department, but the Major is promoted to be a Colonel.

UNIONISTS IN VIRGINIA.

A scouting party who visited Falls Church recently, nine miles from this city, were handsomely received by the residents there, who expressed the hope unreservedly that the Federal forces would shortly occupy that place.

At Fairfax Court-house about 700 Confederate troops are reported to be encamped at latest advices.

Several excellent field pieces have just been forwarded to Alexandria, for the use of the Zouaves there. They are to be mounted on the extensive entrenchments built by that regiment at Alexandria.

A BRUSH WITH THE REBELS.

At Annapolis, Major Morgan, of the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment has just returned from Queenstown, where he had a brush with his forces with the enemy. He brought one prisoner and five hundred stand of arms. He was assaulted from the bushes, but drove the rebels out and secured their arms.

Several friends of the late Senator Douglas met at the National, last evening, Hon. John B. Haskins in the chair. It was voted to procure a suitable monument in his honor, and arrangements were discussed for pronouncing an eulogy upon Judge Douglas' character on the 4th of July next. Another meeting will be held next week at the City Hall on this subject.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

From Rockville it is reported that the regiments which left here Monday, together with a portion of Magruder's Battery, left that town on Wednesday evening, advancing Northwestward.

Several of the subordinate officers at Fortress Monroe have resigned their positions since the Bethel fight, on account of their dissatisfaction with Brig.-Gen. Pierce, and others threaten to do so.

The British Minister here has been applied to by certain wives of Irish soldiers now in the rebel army, who have never been naturalized, to take action for their relief. The British Consul has been directed by Lord Lyons to take testimony in this matter, and then release will be demanded.

The Nineteenth New-York Regiment, now a Kalorama, will be paid off at once. Paymaster Woodruff is here with the money.

The First and Second Ohio and the Connecticut Regiments left Washington this evening. They went across Long Bridge, down in "Ole Virginny," towards Dixie.

We have the thermometer at 97° in the shade to-day. Good, calm weather, but a little bit over-hot for fighting, except at long range. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 14.

The Government finds itself seriously embarrassed in the management of the present military campaign, by the premature publication of sufficient information to disclose its purposes to the public, South, as well as North. Portions of its plans for the movements of the troops have thus been made known, and has enabled the rebels to frustrate the successful execution of them. This it is no longer disposed to allow to be done, and yet it is unwilling to exclude the Press from the advantages afforded by the telegraph, and therefore is reluctant absolutely to prohibit the transmission of dispatches for publication.

In view of this state of things, it is suggested that editors of the leading journals in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and other cities, immediately meet at Washington and come to some satisfactory understanding, which will relieve the Government from further embarrassment, and, yet, afford the Press all the facilities it can reasonably desire, under the circumstances.

Francis W. Rice, a correspondent of the newspaper Press, has been appointed Consul at Aspinwall.

Postmaster-General Blair has dispatched to the Postmaster at Louisville the following:

"The order requiring mail-matter coming from disloyal States to be held for postage, was not intended to prevent its delivery upon the payment of the postage."

As an explanation of the above, it will be recollected that the late order of the Postmaster-General required letters from the seceded States to be immediately forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, but this is not intended to cover cases where the letter has arrived at its place of delivery and the person to whom it is addressed offers to pay to the United States for the postage due thereon. In such cases it may be delivered upon the payment of the postage.

The most extravagant and improbable rumors are from day to day circulated, which, though unentitled to belief, occasion much painful apprehension and inquiry. Trifling events are often magnified into importance, and imaginations represented as realities.

The appointment of Hon. Anson Burlinggame as Minister to Austria was to-day changed to that of Minister to China.

Stephen A. Hurlburt and Captain John Pope, the latter of the Army, both of Illinois, were to-day appointed Brigadier Generals of the forces of that State.

Phillip Pendleton, now engaged receiving Virginia troops at Williamsport, under the proclamation of Col. Lamon of this city, was to-day appointed additional Paymaster in the Army.

The Committee appointed, yesterday, in regard to the erection of a Douglas monument, etc., met this evening, and unanimously selected Col. Forney to deliver the eulogy on the 3d of July. Thos. C. Fields was made Corresponding Secretary; Geo. W. McLean, Monument Secretary, and J. J. McElhone, Chairman.

On the recommendation of the Colonel of Ordnance, the use of percussion caps by the troops is prohibited, except when firing with cartridges. In drilling at the manual of arms either a burnt cap will be used to protect the cone, or the man will be instructed not to pull the trigger with sufficient force to bring the hammer down.

The New-York Seventy-first, to-day, arrested a spy at the Navy yard. The letters on his cap indicate that he is a nvmber of the Piscataway (Maryland) Rifles. There have been no arrivals or departures at the Navy-yard to-day. There are six steamers at the wharf, and there is great activity in the shops, preparing guns and ammunition.

The volunteer batalion near Chain Bridge, two miles above Georgetown, are making fine progress with sheir intrenchments, and preparing to mount guns so as to command the whole Virginia shore and sweep the bridge, if necessary.

From what is known of the movements of Col. Stone's force they are to protect the line of the Potomac.

The First and Second Ohio Regiments broke camp to-night and passed into Virginia.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, June 14.

A slave belonging in Maryland, and who fled here and took abode with the Zouaves, was delivered up to his owner this afternoon, on producing the proper authority.

The military railroads are being pushed forward with great rapidity.

Active military movements here are predicted, on on the news from Harper's Ferry, in order to prevent the enemy from concentrating their troops.

HARPER'S FERRY EVACUATED.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS AND DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE.

FREDERICK, Md., Friday, June 14.

It is here reported, upon the authority of a messenger who arrived here this morning from within one mile of Harper's Ferry, that the bridge across the Potomac at that point was blown up and entirely destroyed, between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. The explosion was distinctly heard, and the smoke of the burning structure seen by parties here.

The messenger further reports that all the troops have been withdrawn from the Maryland shore, and that the town of Harper's Ferry has been evasuated by the great body of the troops recently there. A small force is still there, probably the rear guard of the retreating army.

It is reported that eight car loads of provisions were destroyed to prevent them falling into the hands of the Federalists, who are supposed to be concentrating upon Harper's Ferry, from the directions of Greencastle and Cumberland.

The wife and family of Gen. Huger were at the Ferry last night, and had engaged a private conveyance from the city to take them to a point further southward, but were compelled to accompany the column by its sudden flight.

The destruction of the bridge may be regarded as certain. Confirmatory intelligence of the fact has been received here within a few minutes. A gentleman of this city, who was at Harper's Ferry last night, saw the preparations being made for the blowing up of the structure.

The bridge at Shepardstown was also burnt last night.

LATEST FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

FREDERICK, Md., Friday, June 14.

A resident of this city, who has just returned from Harper's Ferry, states that the bridge has been entirely destroyed, with the exception of the piers, which are left standing. The tressle-work of the railroad within the town was also destroyed. The Government buildings were being severally burnt when he left there at 11 o'clock this morning. The armory was first fired and destroyed. The rifle works, it is supposed, will follow next. All the machinery had been transported into the interior several days ago. He estimates that there are some 4,000 troops yet in the town. The main body, it is said, has been pushed on to Charlestown and to a point near Leesburgh.

THE REBELS MOVING TO WINCHESTER.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 14.

A letter received at the office of the *American*, from Berlin, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, confirms the burning of the Harper's Ferry Bridge. The correspondent heard the explosion, and went up to see the conflagration.

All the troops are gone from the Maryland side, and they were hurrying out of Harper's Ferry as rapidly as possible.

The letter states that the town will be troopless by 12 o'clock to-night.

They are moving towards Winchester in great haste.

A corresdondent at Williamsport writes that at 7 o'clock Thursday evening a messenger arrived at the secession post, opposite to that town, at the top of his speed, and called in all the pickets and they all left with equal speed.

From a correspondent at Sharpsburgh it is ascertained that two Virginians were shot at Dam No. 5, and that an attack was being made on a warehouse at Mercersville, which the people were preparing to resist, the purpose being to rob it.

REPORTS FROM SHARPSBURGH.

SHARPSBURGH, *via* HAGERSTOWN, Friday, June 14.

Reliable escaped Virginians report that the Confederate troops left Harper's Ferry, to-day, one part retreating to Winchester and another into Louden County. This would seem to indicate that a retreat to Manassas Junction is intended.

The railroad bridge at the Ferry was blown up one hour after sunrise this morning. The remaining Government buildings were all burnt.

The railroad bridge at Martinsburgh was burnt to-day. Also the bridge at Shepardstown.

A dark smoke is still ascending from the burning buildings at the Ferry.

REPORTS FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

WILLIAMSPORT, Friday, June 14.

The Shepardstown Bridge was burnt last night by the rebels, the smoke and flames being distinctly seen here.

The Confederate pickets have been withdrawn from all points 20 miles above and 10 miles below here.

A rumor reached here this morning that the enemy are throwing up earthworks at Shepherd's Ford, between Dam No. 4 and Shepherdstown Bridge.

A gentleman arrived here this morning, who visited Stewart's Camp at Hainesville, four miles this side of Martinsburgh. Last evening the camp was broken up and the troops moved to Martinsburgh.

THE MARYLAND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 14.

Complete returns from the Third District elect Leary, Union candidate, by 375 majority. This District gave Breckinridge a majority last Fall.

In the Sixth District, as far as heard from, the returns favor the election of Calvert, Union candidate. The result is uncertain.

We have nothing from the First District yet.

Calvert, Union, is 1,500 ahead in the Sixth District, with Charles, St. Mary's and Calvert to hear from.

The general impression is that the whole Union delegation, except H. Winter Davis, is elected.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 14—P. M.

Mr. Crisfield, (Union,) is elected in the First District. He has 124 majority in Queen Anne; 490 in Caroline; 4:0 in Dorchester, and Henry, (Secessionist,) has 20 in Talbot.

It is now believed that H. Winter Davis is the only Union candidate defeated, and he is beaten by Hon. Henry May, who claims to be an uncompromising enemy of secession and an independent Union man. He was undoubtedly supported by a large majority of Union men in his District.

Thomas' majority in Washington County is 4,000.

The Baltimore *American* notices the Fourth District election as follows:

"In the Fourth District, Mr. May is elected over Mr. Davis by over two thousand majority. This result has not surprised and still less disappointed us. When Mr. Davis was nominated we declared that he was not the choice of the Union men of the District, and that he could not be elected. Mr. Davis and his friends, however, persisted in burthening the Union cause with the dead weight of his personal and political unpopularity, and the result has proved the truth of the declaration we then made. The whole contest has been unfortunate in its manifold cross purposes, but it is some consolation to know that Mr. May, the successful candidate, although not so decided in his expression of Union sentiments as could be wished, is yet one upon whom the Secessionists cannot depend for any 'precipitation' movements."

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

OPEN TREASON OF THE STATE OFFICERS.

HERMANN, Mo., Friday, June 14.

A gentleman from Jefferson City, says the steamer *White Cloud* was loading at that place yesterday, with cannon and military stores. It was said that Gov. Jackson and all the State Officers were to embark in her for Arrow Rock, a strong point about sixty miles above, on the Missouri River.

Capt. Kelly's Guard, of one hundred men, were the only troops at the Osage Bridge, or Dodd's Island.

ST. AMHERST, (9 miles from Jefferson City),
FRIDAY, June 14—8. P. M.

A special agent, who was sent down from Jefferson City with the mail, has just returned here, having left here this P. M. He says the Governor and all the State Officers left there yesterday, and that the last of the soldiers left to-day at 2 P. M., taking with them all the locomotives (of which I understand there were five,) and cars, and burning the bridge at Grey's Creek, three miles west of Jefferson City, also one above there, after they had passed over them.

It is supposed the Governor has ordered his forces to concentrate either at Boonsville or Arrow Rock, probably the latter.

It is thought that Gen. Lyon will push on after him, and should he meet with no detention, he will not be more than twenty-four hours behind him.

The Moreau bridge, forty-one miles this side of Jefferson City is unharmed, but the western span of the Osage bridge, nine miles this side, is burned.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 13.

The steamer *Iatan*, with the Second Battalion of the First Regiment Missouri Volunteers, under command of Lieut.-Col. Andrews, one section of Totten's Light Artillery, and two companies of regulars, under Capt. Lathrop, and the steamer *J. C. Swan*, with the First Battalion of the First Regiment, under Col. Blair, and another section of Totten s Battery, and a detachment of Pioneers, and Gen. Lyon and Staff, numbering 1,500, all told, left here this afternoon for some point up the Missouri River, supposed to be Jefferson City. Horses, wagons, and all necessary camp equipage, ammunition and provisions for a long march, accompanied the expedition.

In the case of O. A. Burritt, arrested for treason, before Judge Treat, United States District Court, today, an examination was waived, and the prisoner was released in $10,000 bond for trial before the United States Circuit Court, July 8.

In the cases of Col. Preston, Edward Blennerhassett and Edward O. Pigneres, examination was postponed till to-morrow on the two former, and the latter was dismissed.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 14.

Seven more companies of troops and a battery of six guns went out on the Pacific Railroad last night. The steamer *D. A. January* was bought yesterday by the Government.

LATEST REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 14.

The steamers *January* and *Swan*, of the Missouri River expedition, passed Herman, about eighty miles above here, at 4 o'clock, and the steamer *Louisiana*, also belonging to the expedition, passed Washington, thirty miles this side, about the same time.

The Second Regiment, under Col. Bornstein, went out on the Pacific Rollroad this afternoon, fully provided with camp equipage and munitions of war.

It is conjectured that this regiment will embark on the steamer *Louisiana*, at Herman, and follow the expedion under Gen. Lyon.

Under guarantee of protection from the Federal Government, the Pacific Railroad Company is taking energetic measures to immediately repair the bridges on that road.

The *Evening News* learns that two regiments of Iowa volunteers are encamped at Keokuk.

Four hundred Illinois troops, from Quincy, have been concentrated at Hannibal, Mo., by order of Gen. Lyon, for the purpose of holding North Missouri and checking Gov. Jackson's movements in that region.

It is said that a portion of this force will be sent to Lexington and St. Joseph's.

The *Evening News* also, says that there are a considerable number of Confederate troops assembled in Arkansas, and the Indian Territory, and Northern Texas, for an advance into Kansas and Missouri, to seize the Newbown lead mines and march to the assistance of Gov. Jackson's movement. He invites them.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GEN. LYON AND GOV. JACKSON.

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 12.

Gov. Jackson and Gen. Sterling Price, having, through T. T. Gantt and Judge Wm. A. Hall, solicited an interview with Gen. Lyon, and agreeing to come to St. Louis for such purpose, Gen. Lyon, at the request of Mr. Gantt, signed the following paper, guaranteeing them from arrest on their journey to and from the city, and during their sojourn here up to the 12th:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
ST. LOUIS, MO., June 8, 1861.

It having been suggested that Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson and Ex-Gov. Sterling Price are desirous of an interview with Gen. Lyon, Commanding this Department, for the purpose of effecting, if possible, a pacific solution of the domestic troubles of Missouri, it is hereby stipulated on the part of Brig.-Gen. N. Lyon, U. S. A., Commanding this Military Department, that should Gov. Jackson and Ex.-Gov. Price, or either of them, at any time prior to, or on the 12th day of June, 1861, visit St. Louis for the purpose of such interview, they and each of them shall be free from molestation or arrest on account of any charge pending against them, or either of them, on the part of the United States, during their journey to St. Louis, their stay at St. Louis and their return from St. Louis to Jefferson City. Given under the hand of the General Commanding, the day and year above written.

N. LYON, Brig.-Gen. Com.

This being sent, or presented to the parties to whom the passport was given, they left Jefferson City by special train, and arrived as is already known. Yesterday morning Gen. Lyon sent them an invitation to visit the Arsenal, which they felt unwilling to accept, notwithstanding Gen. Lyon offered them an escort. They, however, sent word by Thomas L. Price, Esq., that they thought as they had come all the way from Jefferson City to see Gen. Lyon, he should meet them at the Planters. This the General did not hesitate to do, as he desired to treat them courteously, and meet them in a spirit of peace if they so desired it, and only invited them to the Arsenal because it was his head-quarters, and being so occupied with necessary calls upon him, felt loth to leave his important post for so long a time. He, however, as soon as was made known to him the wish of Gov. Jackson, at once ordered his horse, and invited Col. F. B. Blair, Jr., and Major Conant to accompany him.

They went at once to the Planters' House, and were soon in company with Gov. Jackson, Ex Gov. Price, and Thos. L. Snead, the latter private Secretary to the Governor.

The conference was of some four hours' duration, and the views of the parties were very freely given. Gov. Jackson opened the conversation by making professions of peace, but soon put Gen. Price forward as his mouth-piece, only now and then repeating his desire, "Not to have any troops on either side. The United States troops must leave the State, and not enter it, and he would disband his own troops, and then we should certainly have peace."

Gen. Price went on, at some length, to justify his course as in *perfect* harmony with his understanding with Gen. Harney, and that he had not violated it one iota.

When asked by Gen. Lyon how his course was in concert with Gen. Harney's second proclamation, in which Gen. H. denounced the military bill as treasonable and unconstitutional, and when Gen. Lyon said Gen. Harney must have sadly changed or the agreement not being lived up to, Gen. Price made further remark that he had made no further agreement whatever with Gen. Harney about the enforcement or carrying out of the military bill.

At this moment a kind friend sent to Gen. Lyon a copy of the following memorandum, which was sent from Gen. H. as the only basis upon which he would treat:

MEM. FOR GEN. PRICE.

MAY 21, 1861.

Gen. Harney is here as a citizen of Missouri, with all his interests at stake in the preservation of the peace of the State.

He earnestly wishes to do nothing to complicate matters, and will do everything in his power consistently with his instructions, to preserve peace and order.

He is, however, compelled to recognize the existence of a rebellion in a portion of the United States, and in view of it he stands upon the proclamation of the President, itself based upon the laws and the Constitution of the United States.

The Proclamation commands the dispersion of all armed bodies hostile to the supreme law of the land.

Gen. Harney sees in the Missouri Military bill features which compel him to look upon such armed bodies as may be organized under its provisions, as antagonistic to the United States within the meaning of the Proclamation, and calculated to precipitate a conflict between the State and the United States troops.

He laments this tendency of things, and most cordially and earnestly invites the coöperation of Gen. Price to avert it.

For this purpose, Gen. Harney respectfully asks Gen. Price to review the features of the bill in the spirit of law, warmed and elevated by that of humanity, and seek to discover some means by which its action may be suspended until some competent tribunal shall decide upon its character.

The most material features of the bill calculated to bring about a conflict are, first, the *oath* required to be taken by the militia and "State Guards"—(an oath of allegiance to the State of Missouri, without recognizing the existence of the Government of the United States;) and secondly, the express requirement, by which troops within the State, not organized under the provisions of the military bill, are to be disarmed by the *State Guards*.

Gen. Harney cannot be expected to wait a summons to surrender his arms by the State troops.

From this statement of the case, the true question becomes immediately visible, and cannot be shut out of view.

Gen. Price is earnestly requested to consider this, and Gen. Harney will be happy to confer with him on the subject whenever it may suit his convenience.

N. B.—Read to Gen. Price in the presence of Major H. S. Turner on the evening of the 21st of May.

The confusion and mortification into which Gen. Price was thrown by this paper, made him an object of pity, and after a few moments of hesitation he said he did not remember hearing the paper read. He said Gen. Hitchcock and H. S. Turner were to see him, but he did not see or hear of such a paper.

The conversation then became somewhat animated, Gov. Jackson still saying little, and Gen. Price insisting that no armed bodies of United States troops should pass through or be stationed in the State, as such would occasion civil war—that Missouri must be neutral, and neither side should arm—Gov. Jackson to give protection to Union men, and to disband his State troops.

On the other hand, Gen. Lyon laid down his views, as a servant of the Government, somewhat to this effect: That if the Government withdrew its forces entirely, secret and subtle measures would be resorted to, to provide arms and effect organizations which, upon any pretext, could put forth a formidable opposition to the General Government, and even without arming, combinations would doubtless form in certain localities to oppress and drive out loyal citizens, to whom the Government was bound to give protection, but which it would be helpless to do, as also to repress such combinations, if its forces could not be sent into the State. A large aggressive force might be formed and advanced from the exterior into the State to assist it in carrying out the secession programme, and the Government could not, under the limitation proposed, take posts on these borders to meet and repel such force. The Government could not shrink from its duties nor abdicate its corresponding rights; and, in addition to the above, it was the duty of its civil officers to execute civil process, and, in case of resistance to receive the support of military force. The proposition of the Governor would at once overturn the Government privileges and prerogatives which he (Gen. Lyon) had neither the wish nor authority to do. In his opinion, if the Governor and the State authorities would earnestly set about to maintain the peace of the State, and declare their purposes to resist outrages upon loyal citizens of the Government, and repress insurrections against it, and in case of violent combinations needing coöperation of the United States troops, they should call upon or accept such assistance, and in case of threatened invasion, the Government troops took suitable posts to meet it, the purposes of the Government would be subserved, and no infringement of the State rights or dignity committed. He would take good care in such faithful coöperation of the State authorities to this end, that no individual should be injured in person or property, and that the utmost delicacy should be observed towards all peaceable persons concerned in these relations.

Upon this basis, in Gen. Lyon's opinion, could the rights of both the General and State Governments be secured, and peace maintained. It was proposed by Gov. Jackson that they should go into a correspondence, which Gen. Lyon disapproved, as their views were widely apart, and such a course would not make matters any better; but he was willing that each one should briefly put down their views, and let them be published. To such a statement Gov. Jackson was not disposed to agree.

Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price returned to Jefferson City last night, at 6 o'clock, by special train.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

LATEST ADVICES FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MUNROE, Thursday, June 13,
via BALTIMORE, Friday, June 14.

There have been no military movements of importance to-day.

The statement in my yesterday's dispatch that the rebels had retired from Great Bethel is true, so far as their main body is concerned, but the place is still held by them and can be occupied by a large body at short notice.

Capt. H. E. Davis, son of Judge Davis, Lieut. Charles H. Seaman and Dr. Martin, of Col. Duryee's Regiment, yesterday entered the enemy's lines with a flag of truce, and went to within half a mile of Yorktown. They saw a formidable battery at Great Bethel, but were not allowed to examine the works, and from there to Yorktown were conducted by bridle paths. They were escorted by a Sergeant and four troopers, who met them at Newmarket Bridge, three miles from Hampton, to which point the secession pickets now extend. They were courteously treated by Col. J. B. Magruder, who commanded at Great Bethel. There was a large encampment of cavalry at Yorktown, and the place was being strongly fortified. There are also batteries between Great Bethel and Yorktown.

The Secessionists report one killed and five wounded at the engagement at Great Bethel, and express a wish that Gen. Pierce may be retained in command.

Major Winthrop was shot by a Louisiana rifleman, while heading a vigorous charge. He was buried by the rebels, and his hereism greatly praised. I have just brought his hat and spurs from the Zouave camp.

Two Zouaves died prisoners, viz.: Benjamin F. Hopper and Joseph L. Taylor, nephew of Moses Taylor.

The rebels represented that they had other prisoners, whom they were willing to exchange. Capt. Philips has to-day visited the Fortress with a flag of truce in reference to the same.

There was an alarm last night, and the whole garrison turned out.

Gen. Butler and Quartermaster Tallmadge have this afternoon gone to Newport News.

The mercury yesterday stood at 92° in the shade.

Reconnoissances have been made both from Fortress Monroe and Newport News.

It is reported that Jefferson Davis was at Richmond last week.

DIRECT FROM OLD POINT COMFORT.

The United States steamer *Quaker City*, Commander O. Carr, United States Navy, commanding, arrived yesterday morning in 21 hours from Old Point Comfort and Hampton Roads.

She was relieved on the blockade off the Capes of Virginia, by the United States gun-boat *Star*.

The *Quaker City* has been constantly under steam for 48 days, (having been among the first of the blockade fleet,) and during this time has rendered active and efficient service.

The *Quaker City* comes home by order of the Government, and will return to her station in four or five days. She brings to New-York the valuable lenses of the Cape Henry light-house, captured by the *Quaker City*, which the Secessionists had taken down, and were attempting to remove.

List of officers.—Commander, Overton Carr, U. S. N.; Master, Thos. W. Wilson; Acting-Master, S. W. Mather; Surgeon, Dr. E. B. Dalton; Purser, H. J. Bullay; Chief Engineer, Solon Farrer; First Assistant Engineer, Wm. D. Pendleton; Second Assistant Engineer, George Farrer; Third Assistant Engineer, William E. Moore.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Va., Friday, June 14.

In the Convention, to-day, Mr. Carlile, from the Committee on Business, reported an ordinance vacating the seats of all the State officers now in rebellion against the United States; providing for a Provisional Government and for the election of officers; also providing that the State, county and municipal officers immediately take the oath of allegiance to the United States. The ordinance was made the special order for Wednesday next.

In the afternoon a spirited debate ensued on the declaration reported yesterday. Mr. Dorsey, of Monongalia, took strong ground for an immediate division of the State.

Mr. Carlile took the ground that Congress, at the coming session, would not be likely to recognise the division, which recognition is necessary until the rebellion in the Southern States is put down, the object of Congress being to restore every original State to the Union. This done, Congress would recognise the Provisional Legislature, and with the consent of the Legislature and Congress, separation could be effected at an early day.

Five hundred stand of arms, and a loan from Massachusetts, arrived here to-day, for distribution to the Home Guards in this and the adjoining counties. 1,500 more are expected to-morrow.

INTERESTING FROM NORFOLK.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 14.

A refugee from Norfolk brings a copy of the *Transcript* of the 25th, containing the names of 111 men who voted for the Union ticket, notwithstanding the treats of assassination.

He says the *Merrimac* was just afloat when he left; and he ridicules the idea of her being used for offensive purposes. No other vessel was raised.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

THE OPERATIONS OF GEN. PRENTISS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Sunday, June 9, 1861.

"NEUTRALITY" IN KENTUCKY.

Last evening, Gen. Prentiss was honored by a communication from another of those patriotic sons of Kentucky, who are so eager to protect her "sacred soil" from pollution by the presence of the lawful troops of the Government to which her citizens owes paramount allegiance, while they tolerate so amiably the invasion and occupancy of armed traitors, avowedly nursing disloyal sentiments and inaugurating enterprises whose fit punishment is the gallows. In this case, however, the fool so palpably predominates over the hypocrite, that the latter gravitates into the realm of the ridiculous. A doctor in Paducah, to whom Gov. Magoffin once wrote a letter concerning a Mass-meeting to be held in his neighborhood, has succeeded, through a miraculous elasticity of logic, in so extending his "little brief authority," as to furnish him a warrant for controlling the movements of the army of the United States.

The letter, with Gen. Prentiss' reply, so well illustrates the folly of those instuments employed by rebellion, and the practical good sense with which their impertinences are met, that I subjoin both.

PADUCAH, Ky., Saturday, June 8, 1861.
To Gen. Prentiss, commanding forces at Cairo, Illinois.

SIR: Inclosed please find a copy of my instructions from His Excellency, the Governor of Kentucky, which, among other things, required that I shall "restrain any infraction of the attitude of self-defence as assumed by the State. Especially you will restrain all movements looking to a disregard of the authority of the State in her sovereign relations.

The immediate occasion of this note is this: I have received positive information that a large body of the troops under your command, with arms in their hands, and under command of United States officers, crossed over from Cairo on Thursday last to disperse a body of unarmed militia, which had assembled for military instruction, in the county of Ballard, agreeably to the laws of this State; that they place guards around the houses and over the persons of our citizens on their march, to prevent intelligence of their approach from being communicated and other steps, all wearing the appearance of hostile intentions.

The Governor and people of Kentucky had hoped that after the declaration of their neutrality they would have been left free from menace or taunt, to solve for themselves the momentous questions which so imminently threaten the peace of the State, and which in other States has resulted in the overthrow of the civil and the substitution of the military authority, and carrying in their train of evils bloodshed and anarchy.

I shall hope to hear from you by the return of Lieut. Gerard, the bearer hereof.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,
JNO. M. JOHNSON.

The following is a copy of the instructions of Gov. Magoffin to Dr. Johnson, to which he refers in the above letter.

[COPY]
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT May 2, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Rumors have reached me to the effect that a mass meeting of the Southern portion of the State will be held at Mayfield on Monday next, the 27th inst., and apprehending that measures may be taken detrimental to the domestic peace of this State, you are requested to attend its session, and lay before the citizens assembled there my proclamation of the 20th May, and enjoin upon them a true and sincere observance of its recommendations. You will please exert your utmost influence to induce, upon the part of those citizens and others in that region of the State, a respect for the position held by Kentucky, as set out in that proclamation, and to restrain from any infraction of the attitude of self defence as assumed by the State. Especially you will restrain all movements looking to a disregard of the authority of the State in her sovereign relations. Report to me what you do in the premises. Respectfully yours,
(Signed) B. MAGOFFIN.
To Dr. Jno. M. Johnson.

To these State Sovereignty documents, Gen. Prentiss returned the following pointed reply:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE ILL. VOLUNTEERS,
CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, June 8, 1861.
To Dr. J. M. Johnson:

SIR: I received your letter of this date, and have read it carefully. Permit me to say that *I hold myself responsible to my Government for my official acts.*

Trusting you will assure Union citizens of Kentucky that I am ready to render aid to them at all times when solicited, and believing that my Government will approve of my course in this, I remain,

Yours respectfully, B. M. PRENTISS,
Brig.-Gen. First Brig. Ill. Volunteers.

OCCUPATION OF MOUND CITY.

Last evening a deputation of citizens of Mound City, a few miles above Cairo, on the Ohio, visited Gen. Prentiss, and stated that a plan had been revealed, by which the rebels intended to make a night raid on the town, destroying the Marine Railway there, and a foundry capable of being used, if needed, for Government purposes. To guard against any such contingency, ten companies from Col. Cook's Regiment were sent up to-day, under command of Capt. Joslyn, to occupy the point.

There was a dispatch received to-day, from St. Louis, to the effect that Jeff. Thompson would arrive here on the *Meteor* steamer. An examination was instituted, on the arrival of the *Meteor*, but the disunion ex-Mayor of St. Joseph proved to be *non est*.

Since the stoppage of the mails South, we get news from that quarter with more difficulty. Appearances indicate that all eyes are turned on Virginia, except so far as defence is undertaken against a threatened attack from Cairo. ZOUAVE.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Tuesday, June 11, 1861.

CAPTURE OF SECESSIONISTS.

Gen. Prentiss receives from citizens of Missouri and Kentucky, almost daily, applications for protection from the persecution of Disunionists. On one of these applications from Missouri, he has recently acted. It became apparent to him from testimony, that companies of men, in neighborhoods not remote from this place, were perfecting military organizations for traitorous purposes, and were driving out such loyal citizens as were opposed to their proceedings. The precise settlement implicated, is one located near the Missouri River, about ten miles below Cairo, and rejoices in the euphonious appellation of Rush Ridge.

Accordingly, about 12 o'clock night before last, a hundred and fifty men from Col. Shuttner's German Regiment, at Bird's Point, were detailed under command of Capt. Hassfurther, to proceed to the suspicious locality, under guidance of one of its citizens, and make certain arrests. This duty they discharged efficiently, and returned, yesterday, about 2 o'clock P. M., having in custody eighteen *suspects*, whom they delivered over to the General for examination. The men were the ordinary class of Missouri farmers and white laborers, with the exception of one man, a Scotch schoolmaster, whom the evidence, subsequently given, proved to have acted as a sort of leader in the whole disloyal business.

The men did not appear at all pleased with the attentions of the "d——d Dutch," and were evidently glad to be brought over to Gen. Prentiss' quarters, where they arrived about sunset, and after eating supper, which was supplied them at the St. Charles, were placed upon an examination with a view of determining their immediate destiny.

This examination proved to be more interesting than I had expected. It was conducted with mingled kindness and severity by Gen. Prentiss, and served to expose the secret working of the secession mind in border neighborhoods. It seems that a self-defensive military company had been organized some time since; but upon the news of the capture of Camp

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

A COLLISION BETWEEN THE STATE AND FEDERAL TROOPS IMMINENT—THE DESPERATE MEASURES OF GOV. JACKSON—ACTIVITY OF GEN. LYON.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 7, 1861.

An early collision between the United States troops and the Missouri State Militia is now unavoidable. Gen. PRICE's late proclamation to his Brigadier-Generals has settled the matter. At the first appearance of this haughty manifesto, I was inclined to regard it as a mere piece of braggadocio, intending to counteract the dispiriting effect of Gen. HARNEY's recall on the Secessionists of the State. But the news we have received within the last few days, makes it certain that in spite of Gen. HARNEY's recall, Gov. JACKSON is resolved to fight to the bitter end, and leave no stone unturned to accomplish his one sole object of handing Missouri over to JEFF. DAVIS as another battle field, on which the chivalric sons of the Cotton States can fight without danger of melting away under the burning rays of their tropical sun. Rendered desperate by his situation, Gov. JACKSON is now resorting to the most desperate means to effect his purpose. His tools are *enforcing* the Military Bill in all parts of the State where they feel strong enough to silence resistance, and Union men are left to the only alternative of enlisting under the infamous provisions of that bill—swearing supreme allegiance to the State of Missouri and implicit obedience to the orders of the Governor—or leaving the State at once, with what little of their property they may be able to take along in the hurry of the moment. Accounts from the Southeastern part of Missouri picture scenes of deepest distress. The secession party has grown so insolent there that hundreds of peaceable citizens are compelled to leave. JACKSON's tools spy into every family, and each individual who is able to bear arms, they compel to enlist under the Military Bill. If any refuse they are ordered to leave the State, and not to show their faces again, on penalty of death. Happy they who are allowed to leave unmolested in this way! for these traitors use less ceremony with men who avow Union sentiments than they would with horse-thieves. Instances have occurred where men have been tied to trees and lashed, or cruelly ducked into streams, till they were nearly suffocated, who had committed no other crime than to refuse to swear an oath which would make them traitors to their Government. Those who enlist are formed into companies and regularly drilled. Arms are furnished them from Jefferson City, the head quarters of this infamous conspiracy to rush Missouri into ruin, and from over the Arkansas border. The energy with which these traitors carry out their object, the dogged determination and remorseless zeal they evince in its prosecution, really excites admiration, and might be a very useful example as a contrast to the halting and temporizing policy of those who are intrusted with the upholding of order and law. For if it is difficult to comprehend the wisdom of the policy which left the rebels at liberty to steal and destroy millions worth of United States property in Virginia and the half of the State, before venturing upon occupying one foot of her sacred soil, it is surely natural to protest against a similar course of action being adopted in regard to our State. Every day of grace is a God-send to Gov. JACKSON, while it weakens the Union cause, because it is one day more of discouragement to those who uphold it. Gov. JACKSON has used his time so profitably, that his forces in all parts of the State, will most probably count up some fifteen thousand. Gen. PRICE, having confessed that his agreement with Gen. HARNEY had been entered into "for the purpose of securing to the people of Missouri a free exercise of their undoubted rights;" and the only one of which undoubted rights, he mentions, being "their right to bear arms in defence of themselves and their State," it is to be supposed that enough of arms have been smuggled into the State during the short duration of Gen HARNEY's command, to provide these troops with all they need. Now, if this state of things is to go on in the same way much longer, the United States forces at this point will soon have a very formidable enemy to oppose them. The question, therefore, occurs: Is it not much better policy to put a stop at once to all further proceedings of this traitorous clique, disband their rebel militia, and protect the citizens of Missouri from further enlistments under their infamous Military Bill, than to allow them to pursue unpunished their evil designs, and strengthen their power to such an extent, that only a life and death struggle can decide the fate of Missouri?

I am happy to say, however, that Gen. LYON has not been altogether inactive. Since Gen. HARNEY's recall, he has reinstated a strict search of all trains and boats coming into or leaving this city. He has also sent 300 stand of arms with 12,000 rounds of ammunition up to Hannibal, to be distributed amongst the loyal citizens of that place; and authorized the formation of Home Guards in Cole Camp, Benton County, situated in the Southwestern part of Missouri. It is to be hoped that a similar course of action will be followed in regard to the other cities of the State, where Union men are willing to serve as Home Guards. In Hannibal, the Union men were jubilant, when they received the news that Government had at last consented to furnish them with arms to defend the cause of the Government. Their long disappointment had not yet discouraged them, and they now feel that they are strong enough to hold their own against all the Secessionists in their immediate neighborhood. It is doubtful, however, whether they could unaided, for the cold treatment and neglect of the General Government has caused a large accession to the rebel party; and in the immediate vicinity of Hannibal the Secessionists have perhaps nearly one thousand men under drill.

To-day the American Zouave Regiment received notice that Government had accepted their services. This is the thirteenth regiment voluntarily offered to the Government by the City of St. Louis, when the Governor of Missouri refused to furnish the four regiments required of the State. All honor to the loyal commercial capital of Missouri! Such fidelity under disheartening circumstances, is certainly worthy of all praise. The Zouave Regiment is composed of our best young men; and to the untiring exertions of Major SMITH, their admirable proficiency in their peculiar drill is mainly due. The Zouave Regiment will be the Seventh Regiment of U. S. Regular Volunteers from this State, the other six regiments being U. S. Reserves, or Home Guards. It is uncertain yet, how many of the regulars will enlist for the three years. Since HARNEY's recall the soldiers feel more encouraged, but still, the dreadful uncertainty as to what Government intends to do in regard to our home-matters, which look threatening enough in all conscience, keeps many of them from coming to a decision, which otherwise they would not for a moment hesitate to embrace. If HARNEY had remained in command, very few would have enlisted for so long a term. As it is, much depends on the officers of the regiments and their popularity. Thus, Col. SIEGEL's regiment will in all probability enlist to a man, while Col. BORNSTEIN's troops are unanimous in declaring their intention never to enlist for three years while he holds command. The reason is, that Col. SIEGEL, who has been long in active service in Europe, and is an excellent tactician, enjoys the confidence and love of his men; while Col. BORNSTEIN, a political charlatan, who knows nothing about military affairs, is universally detested. Still if the Government were to show a disposition to arrest treason in our own State, I would not hesitate to say that there would not be found one hundred men in the seven regiments of Missouri regular Volunteers to back out from an enlistment for any length of time necessary to crush out treason in every State. But this is the great drawback. The soldiers say: "How can we enlist for so long a term, and leave our wives and children perhaps far behind—for we don't know where we may be ordered—when treason stares us boldly in the face in our own State, and threatens to punish us for our loyal uprising in defence of the Government? Government has always been talking about acknowledging the neutrality of Border States, but we do not want such neutrality to be acknowledged. We are fighting for the idea of one Government and the idea of State neutrality is a total contradiction of that idea. If Government cannot or will not help us, nor even let us manage our matters ourselves, how can it claim our help in its conflict with other States?" This is the language that I hear every day from soldiers; they wish to fight, they long for action, but suspense has made them suspicious.

McDONALD, it seems, has now been set free by an order from Gen McCLELLAN, and will hereafter, as before his arrest, have to make his own living. Poor McDONALD!

A LOYAL VOICE FROM NEW-YORK HEARD IN IOWA—SPEECH OF WASHINGTON HUNT.

We learn by the Des Moines *Register*, that a large and highly interested audience in that city, were lately addressed by Ex Gov. HUNT, in earnest advocacy of the measures of the Administration, in crushing out the present nefarious rebellion against its Constitutional authority.

We rejoice to hear the voice of WASHINGTON HUNT in unison with that of EDWARD EVERETT, and of DIX, and of DICKINSON, and last, not least, of the lamented DOUGLAS, echoing back from the crystal waters of the Upper Mississippi, to the pure mountain streams of New-England, the one, clear, trumpet-note of "Union, now and forever, one and indivisible."

Gov. HUNT commenced his speech by indulging in a warm and glowing eulogy of Iowa. It was his first visit to this garden of the West—his first out-look on its grand perspective and fertile and beautiful prairies. Truth impelled him to state that Iowa, in the beauty of her scenery and in the immensity of her material resources, far surpassed anything that his most romantic imaginings had conceived. He had visited other Western States—had taken some pains to acquire a knowledge of their vast capabilities; but without saying a word in derogation of their just claims, he was constrained to admit that Iowa surpassed them all in the native elements of prosperity.

He proceeded to remark that all other States were represented in Iowa. Here was the New-Englander, the New-Yorker, the Ohioan, the Virginian, the Georgian, the North Carolinian. The South, the East, and the great Northwest have sent their immigrants hither who have settled down side by side on the great prairies, and rejoice in the blessings of a common heritage and a common destiny.

As he approached the city, his eyes were gladdened by a sight of the American flag floating from the Capitol. He knew that he was in the midst of a loyal people—in the midst of a people who cherished the highest regard for the fabric of government which our Revolutionary Fathers had erected. He came from a State whose citizens were animated by the same sacred sentiment. Iowa and New-York reverenced alike the Federal Constitution, and are alike vitally interested in the perpetuity of our institutions.

In adverting directly to the calamitous condition of national affairs, Gov. HUNT remarked that he was one of those who had earnestly desired to see the unhappy controversies between different sections settled by mutual forbearance and concession. He had hoped that a settlement could be effected without a resort to fratricidal strife. He had incurred the serious displeasure of his best friends by his conscientious advocacy of the doctrines of conciliation and compromise. *But all these matters are now passed. Old issues are wholly obliterated;* and we are now called, as loyal subjects of a free Constitution, to crush out a formidable rebellion against established authority.

He spoke pointedly of the precipitancy and desperation with which the South had acted. The Government had given our Southern brethren no cause of complaint. It had withheld no substantial good from them, and had dispossessed them of no vested and Constitutional rights. It had placed no heel of despotic power on their necks. If the administrators of the Government had done violence to their trust in the commission of positive wrong, the South had a just mode of redress in the Union under the Constitution. Secession redressed no wrongs, and reformed no abuses.

The Governor remarked that the late Presidential election was decided in a peaceful and constitutional manner. It was the imperative duty of the minority to submit quietly to the popular will, when that will was legally and properly expressed.

Of the dogma of secession he remarked it was the greatest fallacy and heresy ever proposed to the mind of man. The Union is not a simple partnership of States, but a sacred compact of the people. Our Fathers created the Constitution for perpetual obligation. They formed the Union for National power and durability. Secession is hostile to all their recorded views of government. Secession is revolution. If it be admitted as a sound doctrine, it annihilates our nationality. It destroys all idea of permanence. It renders the Government a prey to every capricious and aggressive faction that may carry the public sentiment of a single State. It detracts from the dignity of our position among the nations of the earth. It is anarchy, rebellion and National death.

The speaker then proceeded to define the duty of loyal Americans in this crisis. *It is our duty*, said he, *to support the Government and the American Flag under all circumstances.* Whatever may be the sacrifice of blood and treasure, resistance to the Federal authority must be subdued, and the honor of the Flag must be vindicated. The sentiments governing us in the conflict with Southern passion and fanaticism should not be alloyed with resentment and vindictiveness. The revolt *will* be subdued. The Government will come out chastened and purified, but victorious, from the fiery trial. The Constitution will be reestablished on a firmer basis in the hearts of the people; and the misguided leaders of rebellion will hasten to reaffirm their allegiance to a Government whose protecting flag has been over them from the hour of their birth.

FROM KENTUCKY.

ADDRESSES OF THE FRANKFORT CONFERENCE—DESERTION OF CHAS. S. MOREHEAD—FIRMNESS OF GEO. D. PRENTICE—MANY SECESSIONISTS OF THE STATE GUARD TAKE THE OATH TO SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER JEFF. DAVIS' CONSTRUCTION—UNION MEMBERS OF THE GUARD LEAVING IT IN DISGUST—IMPENDING STORM IN THE FIRST DISTRICT—AFFAIRS IN LOUISVILLE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 7.

You can infer Unionists' opinions about the Addresses of the recent Kentucky and Missouri Convention, at Frankfort, from this current remark of Secessionists:

"Incorrect in statement, reckless in assumption, inconclusive in logic, and impotent in recommendation, the Addresses make as feeble a defence of the North as it is possible to conceive of, and reflect no credit on their distinguished authors.'

We apprehend that CHARLES S. MOREHEAD is now as much hand and glove with Kentucky Secessionists as is JOHN BELL with Tennessee Secessionists. They have both deserted us, and gone over to the "Anti-Coercionists"! Mr. MOREHEAD's organ to-day is the Louisville *Courier*. We voted for JOHN BELL last November, because we believed that he would adhere through good and through evil report, to "the Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws." We voted for CHARLES S. MOREHEAD on the 4th ult. because we believed that he would stand ever true to his reiterated public declarations in this city last year and this—for instance, to his speeches on the 24th of October and the 16th of March last. On the 24th of last October. Mr. MOREHEAD declared to us that *Kentucky never should and never will consent to the secession of any State in the Mississippi Valley, and that Kentucky, with all her might, should and would uphold and maintain the majesty and authority of the United States against all rebels and traitors in any State of our Union.* And the closing words of Mr. MOREHEAD's Louisville speech, the 16th of March last, were these: "My creed is: *remain where we are—stand firm, Kentuckians, by the Union, the Constitution, and the National Flag.*"

Why are not CHAS. S. MOREHEAD and JOHN BELL still by the side of GEO. D. PRENTICE, battling with him to "*preserve the Union against all influences, against all treachery, against all treason*"? Let them answer, and let all other deserters of the Union in this hour of its peril, answer to their posterity, to their country, to their God!

I agree with THE TIMES' St. Louis correspondent that this is no time for dishwater politicians in Missouri and Kentucky. In both these States there are secession tadpoles, *alias* "Southern Rights" or "State Rights" men, who will soon be full-blown secession frogs, and will swell as big and croak as loud as any old secession bull against "Abolition coercion of the South," and a thousand other bugbears. These humbug alarmists will be secession terrorists and tyrants, so soon as they dare, and they will dare a great deal. If we Unionists don't keep wide-awake day and night, and if the Government fails to back us with all we need, Lord knows what will become of us before this Summer is ended.

I tell you, Kentucky Secessionists are receiving arms all the while from their confederates. They are unceasingly working their mines and pitfalls, and laying their trains. They claim to control every regiment in the State Guard, excepting Col ROGER HANSON's and Col. THOS. CRITTENDEN's. Thirty thousand Kentuckians, they say, are ready for the field against the Union and Union men, and will have at their side, in three days' notice, thirty thousand Tennesseeans, now encamped along the Northern border of West and Middle Tennessee! And these thirty thousand Kentuckians have sworn, or are now swearing, to support the Constitution of the United States and of Kentucky, while they are ready and eager to overthrow and trample upon both Constitutions, so soon as JEFF. DAVIS gives the signal! All of them advisedly and readily take this two-fold oath as a meaningless farce or a convenient mask! They add the clause or make the mental reservation, "So long as Kentucky remains in the Union." I don't wonder that hundreds of Union men are reported to be leaving the State Guard in utter disgust. Down in "the Purchase," the Secessionists, with the avowed approval of JEFF DAVIS' "accredited agents," glory in being "armed neutrals," sworn to support the Constitution of the United States according to the Jeff. Davis construction of it, until they can precipitate the State; and they glory in MAGOFFIN's "armed neutrality" proclamation as the most efficient instrument to precipitate Kentucky which could have been devised.

The "Purchase" portion of the First Congressional District is about to make trouble, and its pretended Congressional candidate, Ex Hon. HENRY C. BURNETT, is one of its chief mischief-makers. Under pretence of giving them "military instruction" in the "military schools" at Columbus, Paducah, Mayfield and Hickman, they will really invite and invoke hordes of PILLOW's "patriot army" to come to their rescue against the "unlawful invasion" of Gen. PRENTISS' "armed rabble." A big fight will be got up, Col. LLOYD TILGHMAN's Regiment of the State Guard will figure in it, and such perjured impostors as BRECKINRIDGE, BURNETT and MAGOFFIN will be stage managers

Mr. PRENTICE yesterday wrote: "We have full authority for saying that, the moment the Surveyor of our port orders that the shipment of provisions upon the Louisville and Nashville Railroad shall cease, the Railroad Company will obey the order." If, using this or something else as a pretext, a secession demonstration should be made by any companies of the Kentucky State Guard, (K. S. G.,) or "castles" of the K. G. C., (who boast of having 25,000 members in Kentucky,) the City Guard, under Mayor DELPH and Gen. ROUSSEAU, and the citizen masses, will rise up, and put down the demonstration themselves; or, if need be, invoke Government troops to their aid. We are not alarmed at secession bravado and gasconade. We know the fellows greatly exaggerate their numbers and importance, in order to bully us; but we also know that they will bear watching—and we will watch them until their leaders are for some overt act arrested and punished, and their combinations dispersed. We keep showing our colors. A magnificent National flag will be planted this evening upon the Louisville Custom-house. PONTIAC.

BRILLIANT EXPLOIT OF THE THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.

CAPTURE OF TWO THOUSAND STAND OF ARMS AND SIX PIECES OF ARTILLERY—ONE MAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTEENTH REGIMENT,
ANNAPOLIS, Md., Tuesday, June 11, 1861.

At an early hour on Sunday morning, Companies A, Capt. SULLIVAN, D, Capt. BALDSON, and F, Capt. STONE, were in marching order, having been notified the evening before to hold themselves in readiness for an expedition. Two propellers—the *Planet* and *Sophie*—were in waiting at the dock to receive them. Our destination was unknown to any one save those in command, but it was evident that we were in for "service." The greatest enthusiasm was manifested by the boys at the prospect before them, and, embarking on board the propellers, amid cheers and waving of handkerchiefs from those on the wharf, we steamed gallantly down the river.

The first point made for was the town of St. Michaels, Md., on the eastern side of the Chesapeake. On our approach to the wharf hundreds of the townspeople flocked to the landing, and received us with much warmth. A large Union flag floated over St. Michaels, and it was evident the Union sentiment was very strong here. From this point we proceeded up Myles' River, and, after a sail of one hour and a half, arrived at Myles' River Ferry. Here we disembarked, and formed in line immediately, and, without a moment's halt, marched towards Easton, a distance of some four miles. The inhabitants were taken by surprise at our approach, so sudden and unexpected. The road leading to Easton is lined on each side with thick woodland, from which we expected an ambuscade every moment. Col. HOLLIDAY, a noted Secessionist leader, with some other violent Secessionists, were arrested on the line of march He was on horseback, and, as soon as he espied us approaching, was about making a quick retreat to Easton. The arrest of this person was very opportune; for, if he had succeeded in reaching Easton fifteen minutes before us—with the large military preparations there made by the Secessionists—we would evidently have had a warm reception. Capt. SULLIVAN's Company (A) was the advance guard of the expedition, and nobly they did their duty, together with the other two companies. Col. SMITH headed the expedition.

It was late in the afternoon when we marched into the town; crowds flocked at every corner, and all along the streets where we passed. The inhabitants were terror-stricken—perfectly benumbed. We were now in a hot-bed of secessionism, where an immense stock of arms and munitions of war were collected. Arriving at the town hall we halted, and Col. SMITH demanded the surrender of the armory. When asked for his security, he pointed to his men, saying "This is my security." There was very little parleying about the matter. The Colonel's argument was decisive, and Easton was struck dumb by its potency. The armory was quickly thrown open, and Capt. SULLIVAN was placed in command of it. Company A were put to work immediately in removing cannon, gun-carriages, muskets, swords, and an immense supply of ready-made cartridges. From what I can learn, the following articles were captured:

Artillery (well mounted)			6 pieces.
Muskets	2,500	Cannon Balls	5,000
Sabres	500	Musket Cartridges	20,000
Canister Shot	1,000		

Together with the above, there was an immense stock of cartridge-boxes, cross belts, &c., which filled over fifteen wagons. It was getting late in the evening before we were ready to march with our treasures, and the men were completely exhausted. Still the boys were not lacking in enthusiasm, and seizing hold of the wagons and gun carriages, with a four-mile march before them, drew them as if going to a fire in Brooklyn, and made the still air resound with their merriment. The largest of the guns captured was named "Lacy Sullivan," in honor of the gallant Captain of Company A.

We remained at Myles' Ferry all night, it being too dark for us to place the articles on board. A strong guard was stationed round the place during the night, and morning revealed to us everything immersed in water. We immediately set to work, up to our knees in water, and succeeded in bringing everything on board in about two hours. The boys "worked like Turks," and showed themselves perfect soldiers in every point of view. A few of us managed to get hold of a few old revolutionary sabres. One case of muskets was labeled as having been seized from JOHN BROWN at Harper's Ferry. Some of the muskets were very old and dilapidated, bearing date as far back as 1722.

At 8 o'clock on Monday morning we lifted anchor and steamed toward St Michaels, where more muskets were to be searched for.

A sad accident occurred just as we were disembarking. A young man, named CESAR WEIZEL, belonging to Company D, was instantly shot dead by the accidental discharge of his own musket. The ball entered his right cheek and penetrated through his skull, and afterwards through the upper deck, within a few inches of where a group were standing. It was a sad spectacle to see a young man, who, two or three minutes before was as gay as any of his comrades, suddenly stricken down without a moment's warning. The sad calamity had a most depressing effect upon the expedition, and cooled down the enthusiasm of his brothers-in-arms.

On our return toward Annapolis a sloop was captured—she refusing to show her colors; and it was afterwards discovered that she had been engaged in carrying arms from Baltimore to Miles' Ferry.

The body of the unfortunate WEIZEL was placed in the chapel of the Naval Academy, wrapped up in the American flag, and strewn over with evergreens and flowers. It was taken to Washington to-day, where the deceased has a brother, a member of the Fourteenth Regiment.

Just as I am closing this letter another expedition is about starting, composed of Companies C and E, of the Thirteenth Regiment. They take three day's rations; I have not heard to what point they are bound. Yours, P. McD., Company A.

EX-MINISTER DALLAS FIRM FOR THE UNION.

Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, who has just returned to Philadelphia from the Court of St. James, met his fellow-citizens informally on the afternoon of June 13. In reply to a complimentary address from Col. T. ROSS SNOWDEN, he said:

"It is impossible for me, just returned from an unusually prolonged residence at a foreign Court, not to feel in the highest degree gratified by the cordiality of your welcome I thank you, my fellow-townsmen, from the bottom of my heart for this your generous proceeding; it will be remembered with pride during the few days still left to me; and be assured that the kindness and esteem which prompted it are reciprocated with warmth toward each and all of you.

The painful and portentous events which have marked the history of our country during the last six months engage, however, all your thoughts and feelings.

Let them do so, to the exclusion of everything else. When, more than five years ago, I took the post assigned to me, near England's exemplary Queen, the possibility of a war was far from remote. The construction given by British statesmen to the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty respecting Central America and the impending dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON by President PIERCE, were fraught with mutual irritation. These exasperating topics, however, passed harmlessly by; and soon an earnest of friendly disposition signalized the Ministry of Lord DERBY, in the frank and full surrender of the long inflexibly maintained claim to the right of search. From that moment the career of the United States in the expansion and security of their commerce, in the development of their prosperity, in their recognized and ever-increasing weight in the scale of civilized Powers, was unobstructed and onward. The noble and beautiful symbol of our institutions—the symbol consecrated by all the blood of the Revolution, by all the heroism of 1812, and, better still, by the blessings of all the free and enlightened of the world, the "Flag of the Union" floated glistening in the sunshine, a welcome presence in every harbor and on every sea! Let me remind you that the present fitful effort to substitute another, comparatively unknown and local, for this world-wide famous banner, is not the first that has been made. The reserved right to nullify your law, and at discretion to break up your Government as a cobweb contrivance of mere State partnership, perhaps meditated at Hartford in 1814, was certainly and formally claimed by South Carolina in 1832. At that epoch there were giants in debate, and no giant more formidable or dangerous than the author of this subversive doctrine. But, gentlemen it was overruled as perverse and untenable. The calm Senators from this good old Commonwealth, who were WILLIAM WILKINS, of Pittsburgh and myself, steadily insisted upon hoisting the "Stars and Stripes," high above the "Palmetto," and I presume would do so still, and the renowned citizen of Tennessee, who had routed the invaders at New Orleans, dispelled by the mere show of a "*Force Bill*" the delusive Quixotism which was brave and bland then as it is now. Nor am I aware that this decision of Congress has ever undergone revision and reversal. It stands on the records of the nation as a great judgment upon a question utterly incapable of further elucidation by the wit of man;—it is against nullification, which you must be aware is but a fragmentary, subdivided, or bit by bit secession, both built upon the same false keel; and it points, with an emphasis too peremptory to be disregarded, to the course of duty which official guardians of your Constitution, laws and liberties, are bound to pursue.

Let us, then, be firmly linked, as a 'band of brothers,' around this unchanged standard. For my humble self, born beneath it, having imbibed from a venerated father's inculcations a devoted attachment to its comprehensive import; having dearly loved to the last a brother who gallantly gave his life to its support, and, dying in a distant field of duty, found it his noblest shroud; having spent my life contented and happy, though poor and inglorious, under its protection; having been honored far beyond my deserts by my fellow-citizens, and especially by those to sustain whose equality and rights I shrank from no personal sacrifice, I come back to you, gentlemen, filled it is true, with grief at the national calamity, but unaltered in my determination to stand, come weal or woe, powerless I confess, but unalterably, by this flag of the American Union, the whole Union and the Union forever."

LIFE AT FORTRESS MONROE.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM A MEMBER OF DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V., CAMP BUTLER,
NEAR FORTRESS MONROE VA.,
Saturday, June 8, 1861.

DEAR FRIEND: With a spare two hours before dark. I sit down to write you what you asked before I left the City—"a nice, good, long letter." But there is so much to tell you, and yet so little of particular moment that has not been "narrated," that I don't know where to begin, or what to say; being therein, like the Baptist or Methodist Elder, told of by Squibob, of facetious memory. This deacon, traveling in Tennessee, and unexpectedly called on to address a camp meeting, slowly arose and ejaculated: "Brutherin,"—here an idea struck him—"Brutherin," said he, "the term *Brutherin* arose from an old custom of the Apostles, who used to go up to the tabernacle and *breathe-therein*. Hence the term Brutherin. "But, my brutherin," he went on, "I'm not a goin' to take my text from any particular part of the Bible to-night. I'll tell you," said he, with a pleasant smile, as he warmed to his work, "I'll tell you all about old brother Paul, who went down to Corinth and got into an all-fired scrape, and was knocked down, and drug out, and left there for dead, all of which is written by Hellicarnassus, up the Archipelago—blessed be the Lord!" Like this pious worthy I shall take no particular text, but shall ramble on "promiscuous like."

We have now been in camp about two weeks, and are rapidly falling into the routine of camp life. For a few days we—or at least I—felt (like an unpaid bill) unsettled. But as we became hardened to our new life, ingenious in devices for making ourselves comfortable, accustomed to sleeping in the air, to the heavy dews and to the vicissitudes of the temperature, (that is, like the aforementioned note, *mature* by *falling dew*,) we settled down, and now thoroughly appreciate and enjoy our new life. The novelty, the absence of formality, the excitement, the danger, all combine to make it a fascinating existence. In one thing, if in nothing else, this campaign will work us good. It will teach us to lay aside our effeminacies, our petty niceties and conceits, to meet every turn of "Time's whirligig" with equanimity, content with all things as they come, fertile in expedients. And if any body of men can do this, certainly those composing the "Advance Guard" have proved themselves competent.

The regiment is almost entirely composed of Americans, who are proverbially "handy;" this fact also explains their superiority in appearance and drill. The few Germans we have, of course, add effect to the "Teuton-semble." I do not believe a more contented, ingenious, "shifty" set were ever brought together: they are full of pluck and spirits, cheerful under every burden of work, or deprivation of food.

They have stood guard for hours, put up tents; hauled (from the want of horses) the large government transportation wagons, containing provisions, from the fort to the camp, then turned out for drills and parades, all with scarcely any sleep or rest; and after hours and days of this, when you might reasonably expect them to lie down weary and sick, they have sprung into line at the tap of the alarm drum, with all the vigor and *vim* of fresh men, ready to march any distance, and undergo any new privation, so they but have a blow at the enemy.

They volunteer for scouting and exploring parties, and *insist* on doing something! They are known all over the country, inspiring as much wonder and—awe, shall I say? among their friends of other regiments, as they strike fear to the hearts of the enemy. They seem to be ubiquitous; and if any dare-devil act is heard of people know the "Red-Devils" were there "But they don't mean anything by it; it's only a way they've got," as the father said when he heard his seven children had been taken with measles in one night. "Red-Devils," you know, is the flattering appellative by which we are now known; given us from the color of our unwhisperables. We are "the imminent deadly breaches" of the campaign. On their approach, the rebel troops, hovering around Hampton and the neighborhood, take unto themselves wings and flee before the wind; and the poultry, the beeves, the pigs, and all the live stock, tremble and shudder, knowing full well the speedy fate that awaits them. No camp has been so well supplied in all delicacies for the table; fish, oysters, clams, crabs, turkeys, chickens, fresh beef and pork, new vegetables, strawberries, milk, etc., etc., instinctively seek this camp as their final destination and place of sepulchre. But you must not believe, as some have tried to make you, that these supplies are taken from the enemy—foraged, which is a military euphemism for stealing. For the first few days more or less articles were procured without that pecuniary disbursement which is considered necessary to the completion of a lawful bargain; but this, by the prompt and determined action of the "powers that be," has been almost, if not entirely suppressed. All thieves have been arrested; proclamations have been published assuring the quiet and law abiding inhabitants that their rights shall be respected and their property protected. The effect of these assurances has been manifest in the return of the people to their homes, which on our arrival were deserted, while many of them venture to visit us.

Every day "culled pussons," of both persuasions of sex, black as the driven charcoal, flock into our encampment with baskets of vegetables and "goodies," (and often, too, we are badly engulphed, which I consider a more elegant expression than 'sucked in,") which they dispose of at stupendous prices to our men. It is certainly profitable, in a worldly point of view, to be a Union man down here, and if the Southern cavalry make half as grand *charges* as do their peddlers, we shall, I fear, lose the day.

But now to be serious for a moment. Those of us who still have money left can satisfy their appetites from these peddlers; but many of the rest *must go hungry.*

I do not use too strong an expression; I know that of which I speak. Many of us, without fault of our own, *are actually suffering from hunger; we do not get sufficient rations.* With their quality we do not complain; although salt pork, beans, crackers and coffee may be slightly monotonous fare, we should be satisfied if we had *enough*. Then, too, our food is cooked in so filthy a way by our mess cooks, (or, at least, those with whom I have experience,) that it is only our "great" appetite "that hath stomach" for them at all. The water, too, is vile and unwholesome; and yet with but little effort wells could be dug affording us a full supply of good water.

I do not grumble or complain without cause. I feel that so earnest and spirited a regiment should not be decimated by disease, or be demoralized and rendered inefficient by neglect, and as expostulations in *one* direction have had no effect, I wish it to be known as widely as possible, in the hope that outside influence will effect what we have failed in.

I have often thought that a description of our camp, and of the daily routine therein carried on, might not be unpleasant or unprofitable for you to hear. The pen, however, can convey but an imperfect idea. Would you obtain a clear notion of matters and things, you must visit Mr. STACY, No. 691 Broadway. This gentleman—a well known photographer and stereoscopist—came on with the regiment, and has, since his arrival, been busy in "taking" us, in which he has been very successful—much more so than will be the enemy, I assure you. It will be a good thing to do to call on him and look over his collection.

Our camp is laid out in regulation style. In front are the tents of the rank and file, each company having its tents placed in two parallel rows, between which runs a street. At the head of each street, and some distance behind it, is pitched the tents of the company officers, a Captain and his two Lieutenants occupying each tent. Behind this line, and parallel with it, are the tents of the Field and Staff officers, the Colonel's being in the centre, the Surgeon's and Assistant Surgeon's at each extremity, and the Lieutenant-Colonel's, the Major's the Adjutant's and the Quartermaster's disposed in the order of their rank. Behind these straggle, in picturesque confusion, the tents for the hospital, the messes, the stores and provisions, the barbers, &c.

The camp is situated in a wheat field, belonging to Mr. SEGAR; a place pleasant in some respects, but dusty beyond imagination. All things are united in a common element of dust; we are all of the earth, earthy. We intend to have inscribed over the entrance DANTE's inscription over the gates of hell, "Who enters here leaves *soap* behind."

The house of Mr. SEGAR, however, a few rods back of the encampment, and occupied by the Colonel and part of the staff, is a pleasant place.

The house is one of the old-fashioned ones, surrounded by straggling barns and out-buildings, in various stages of decay; from its front piazza a lawn stretches to the water's edge, which (the lawn, not the water) blossoms with flowers of exquisite odor, and is vocal, day and night, with sweet-throated songsters. This lawn is also a *street* church, and seats a large congregation on Sundays, to join in the beautiful Episcopal Church service.

As I walk my sentinels round here on the lawn, I have before me the wide expanse of the Hampton Roads, which stretches on the left to the Chesapeake Bay and the ocean, and on the right to where it meets the wide mouth of the James River.

A mile to the left juts out that neck of land on which is built that massive and magnificent structure, Fortress Monroe. Directly opposite gleams the white beach of Sewell's Point, hidden in the thick wood covering of which is a powerful battery, and a large force.

To the right spreads away the curved and inleted shore which forms the northern boundary of James river. Its calm beauty woos and beckons us irresistibly on to Richmond, and the "demesnes that there adjacent lie." May it not be long before your correspondent shall date a letter from there.

If you could look in on our camp any pleasant morning at twenty-nine minutes past four, you would see eight hundred and fifty men, (minus the guard,) slumbering calmly but evidently with a stern and relentless determination to get as much sleep compressed into a short time as is possible to get out of one bed. Bed? you ask. They are made of wheat straw strewn on the ground, on which we "threw" ourselves (I believe that is the orthodox phrase,) wrapped in our blankets, with our knapsacks for pillows. This I say is the state of affairs at 4:29 o'clock; but at 4½ o'clock there is no man asleep in that camp. For at that moment (sunrise) a ferocious and insatiable drum commences to sound *réveille*, and from that time sleep is most effectually murdered. At this preposterous hour, then, we turn out; the roll is called by the Orderly Sergeant, and the men then fold their blankets, "fix" themselves, and clean and arrange their quarters.

One hour after *réveille*, "Peas on the Trencher,"—the call for breakfast—is sounded on the drums; and the mess cooks donate unto each man his rations, which consist of coffee, soft or hard bread, salt beef, or pork; though, as I before stated, those men who possess store of coin, can make unto themselves unctuous feasts, which they mightily enjoy. At six o'clock is beaten the "Surgeon's call," when the orderlies march the sick of each company to the hospital tent, where they are cared for by the Surgeons.

At 7 o'clock we have battalion drill, when the whole regiment parades, and under the direction of the Colonel, goes through various manœuvres. This is finished at 9½ or 10 o'clock.

At 1, the drum sounds "roast beef," the signal for dinner, at which sound the men "fall in" with astonishing celerity, as also soon does the food.

At 4 o'clock guard-mounting takes place, a ceremony of much importance, in which the old guard is relieved, and dismissed to its quarters, a new detail placed on duty for twenty four hours, to be replaced in its turn next day.

At 5½ o'clock the different companies form a line and are drilled by their officers, and at 7, or thereabouts (sunset) we have evening parade, occupying a few minutes.

This is followed by supper. At 8½ o'clock "tattoo"—another fiendish performance on the drum—is beaten around the camp, warning us to prepare for bed, and at 9 "taps," at which signal the lights are put out, and we resign ourselves to slumber. I am very resigned to this, and indeed find the time allowed to "Morpheus" none too long.

You know I have a "gift" for sleeping: and with *so strong a constitution as I have*, I *can bear* a great deal of it.

But the work we do is not all told in this regulation routine. During their leisure hours the men have much sewing, patching, washing, cleaning of guns, accoutrements, etc., to do. Scouting parties, too, are sent out almost every day, and these, with guard duty, keep us well employed.

Soon after coming here a scouting party took possession of the large seminary near by. Other parties have visited Hampton, frightened away the rebel forces and nailed the Stars and Stripes high on the house of that hoary traitor JOHN TYLER, while others have penetrated the country in every direction, terrifying traitors, capturing quantities of provisions and forage, mules, muskets, munitions and many minor materials of warfare, and carrying full high advanced our glorious (if you will allow me so uncommon an epithet) banner, its broad Stripes and emblazoned Stars "paling the ineffectual fires" of that wretched abortion, the rebel rag!

We have taken one of these flags, and when I look at its two piratical red stripes, its seven outcast stars, I do not wonder that no men, however brave naturally, can fight, or conquer, under its false folds! As for the soi disant Southern chivalry, that, as you already know, is exploded; has been found to be a myth and a fiction. We have sounded its vaunted metal, and found it but pinchbeck; we have pricked the brilliant bubble of the F. F. V. bravery and nobility, and it has resolved itself into its elemental suds, and very dirty suds at that.

They can shoot our picket guards, poison our provisions, steal our linen from the line, or make magnificent retreats, but the first exhibition of true manly pluck and spirit we have yet to see.

Fatigue hath possession of me, and being of a retiring disposition, I shall now retire.

Yours truly,
THE CORPORAL.

FROM THE FIRST REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Tuesday, June 11, 1861.

MY DEAR ——: I hear it reported to-day that we shall probably march from this place to-morrow to Yorktown to attack the enemy. If so, it will probably be the last of some of us poor fellows. But God's will be done. They had a battle near Yorktown on Sunday night, and most of the day on Monday, between our troops (detachments from the Vermont, Massachusetts Fourth, Steuben and Hawkins' Zouaves,) which was quite severe on both sides. But owing to a lack of cannon, they were obliged to fall back with their wounded. We may be called upon to march any time at an hour's notice. It is very hot here, and I am just off guard duty, having been on twenty-four hours, with intervals at every four hours. I was eating my supper on Sunday night, when a Zouave rushed into our camp, and brought news that there were two or three hundred Secessionists within a mile or two of our camp. We jumped for our muskets, and were off on the run instanter, over ditches, through the woods, never stopping until we had run over two miles, when we halted, to load, and then marched on about seven miles into the enemy's country. We took a circuitous route, passing now and then a farm-house, and nobody to be seen but slaves, who are having nice times over massa's leavings. They bring chickens, oysters, hoe-cakes, &c., into camp, and pick up a good deal of money.

My lot, I expect, will be a hard one during the two years for which I have enlisted; but if I survive this war I shall be better able to appreciate home than ever, and venerate the glorious old "Stars and Stripes." We could hear the cannonading at Bethel during the battle, and it is understood that the place *must be taken* at all hazards. Our camps, that is, all the regiments, extend about two miles. Send me letters and papers when you can. I am now sitting on the ground, using my knapsack for a table, for want of a better. The food here is good. Of that I cannot complain, or the quantity. This is also a healthy spot on "Old Virginia's shore." Our regiment is composed of good fighting men. My health is fine, and spirits also, except when I think of my family.

Yours in love, ELLIS V. KIDDER.

FROM THE HIGHLAND REGIMENT.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1861.

MY DEAR: * * * Nothing of interest occurred on our journey from New-York, until our arrival in the City of Brotherly Love, where some of the fair daughters of the city had a repast waiting for us. I need not say what the feelings of the Highland Guard was at this token of friendship, when served by the fair hands of the beauty and *élite* of the city, some of them, in fact, holding the muskets for the soldiers. After the edibles had been disposed of, we went to the Baltimore dépôt, and started for the City of Monuments. While on our way thither, and when at Havre de Grace, we heard reports that we were to be attacked in Baltimore, and each man was furnished with ten rounds of cartridge. What was our astonishment on arriving in the city to meet with nothing on our march through it but cheer after cheer for the Highland Guard. To sum up, we all arrived safe in the Capital, and after a long and weary march, we arrived here on the morning of the Tuesday following our departure, about 3 o'clock A. M. In and around Georgetown I think the inhabitants are not over friendly to the Federal troops, and to guard against surprises, we every day and night throw out picquets within hailing distance of each other, thus completely surrounding ourselves; one of the captains acting as officer of the day.

A week ago to-morrow night, one of the sentinels was fired at, when he returned the fire, calling out for the "sergeant and the guard." In a few moments the drums beat to arms, but nothing occurred more than disturbing the sleep of about 15,000 men in the surrounding camps, who heard the alarm. On the following day and night your humble servant was officer of the day. While going the grand rounds with Lieut. MORE and two privates, in the middle of the night, I leading the way, the Lieutenant immediately behind me, the others following, one of the sentinels, through ignorance, fired his musket at me, the ball whizzing past my ear. Had it not been for the darkness or fright of the sentinel, I very much fear that you would never have received this letter.

Another sentinel, the same night, through ignorance, cocked and aimed his musket at me, when I jumped behind a rock and drew my revolver instantly, almost springing upon him and catching him by the throat.

On the other side of the river, and immediately opposite the college, are Arlington Heights, the camp of the New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment, while in close proximity are the Eighth New-York, the Maine Regiments, and a detachment of United States Cavalry, the same which made the celebrated charge on Fairfax Court-house.

DAVID BROWN,
Fourth Company, New-York Regiment.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The accompanying letter, from one of our New-York surgeons now in the national service at Fortress Monroe, is of sufficient interest in itself, and of sufficient importance in the testimony that it bears to the value of such an organization as our own, to lead to the hope that you will give it a place in your columns. The greatest need of our troops at present is that of gray woolen shirts and havelocks. Other articles of a similar description will be thankfully received.

U. S. GUN-BOAT QUAKER CITY, CHESAPEAKE BAY,
Monday, June 10, 1861.

The packages of lint bandages and hospital stores, arrived all right, according to list, yesterday.

I cannot sufficiently thank you and the Association you represent, for your promptness and liberality in meeting my request, for they have not only supplied me with what I was most grievously in need of for those under my own charge, but have also brought comfort to the sick and wounded of the various regiments collected in and about Fort Monroe, just at a time when such assistance was most needed, and when, but for your timely generosity, many a brave fellow would have suffered for the lack of those necessities, which it has been impossible to provide here. If the ladies, to whom we owe the supply of these articles, could but know the relief they afford to injured and disabled men, and to the minds of those who are responsible for their proper care, I am sure they would desire no other return for their self-sacrifice. The melancholy affair near Hampton, occurred this morning, and the wounded were brought in barges to the Fort Hospital just as I had gotten the goods on board the *Quaker City*. I at once went on shore, and offered to Dr. CUYLER, the Surgeon-in-Chief of the post, whatever of their contents could be made use of, and I assure you he was most glad to get it, especially the bedding, of which there is great scarcity here, and which the sudden influx of patients to the hospital most strenuously called for. Dr. HEATH, the surgeon of the new gun-boat *Daylight*, which arrived here to-day, also came on board this afternoon, and was much gratified at the opportunity of obtaining a full supply of several articles which he had failed to furnish himself before sailing.

Both these gentlemen are desirous of expressing their keen appreciation of the efforts of the ladies and of the profession, in New York, in this matter. There are many others hereabouts, who must be in a similar condition, and I shall take pains to refer them to you immediately. I shall write you again shortly. With many thanks I remain, yours, &c.,

(Copy.) EDWARD B. DALTON.

THE FEELING ABROAD.

LOYAL AMERICANS PURCHASING CANNON FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The following private letter exhibits the feeling among Americans abroad:

LONDON, Tuesday, May 28, 1861.

MY DEAR ——: By your last letter we learn that you have again buckled on your armor, and are ready to do fight, if need be, against the enemies of our country. If the newspapers are to be believed, there never has been such a sudden and spontaneous uprising of a people in the world before, and with the rapidity of the electric spark has been communicated to this side of the Atlantic. The Northerns are a unit here as well as at home. On the 18th of the present month a meeting was held of Americans, having for its object the expression of a loyal sympathy with our Government, and entire devotion to its interests.

A Committee was also formed, which was charged with the duty of collecting subscriptions of money for the purpose of purchasing Armstrong and Whitworth cannon, to be dispatched with as little delay as possible to the United States. Many splendid guns have already been procured, and are now on their way to New-York, and our brethren in Paris are engaged in a similar duty there.

The Committee to which I have alluded was constituted as follows: HENRY [illegible], Col. [illegible], Gen. VAN DEN BURGH.

It may not be uninteresting to you to give you the concluding paragraph of my speech at the meeting to which I have alluded; so here it is:

"Before I conclude, Mr. Chairman, permit me to thank the meeting for the honor it has done me in associating my name with a subject so dear to the heart of every loyal American—that of aiding in the restoration of his country's outraged authority.

I am especially grateful for this mark of confidence, for the reason that it affords me an opportunity of acquitting myself of my share of a sacred duty, in common with the patriotic labors of our countrymen and countrywomen in the Free Confederacy of the North. Whatever services of a personal character I shall be able to afford the cause in which we are engaged, will be zealously, if imperfectly, performed, and you will perhaps pardon me the liberty I take in offering an atonement in advance of my shortcomings in the more important performances of a member of my family.

This, Sir, is a nephew of mine by marriage—a young gentleman who, for years, has made military science a laborious study—whom I have seen, night after night, 'burning the midnight oil' in manœuvering mimic armies upon a table; now in hollow square *en echelle*, and open order; then in compact phalanx, rushing into 'the imminent and deadly breach'—or, operating a difficult judicious and successful retreat. Nor have these earnest investigations been barren of results, both present and prospective, for he has imparted their usefulness to as noble a corps of volunteers as is to be found in the great commercial emporium of New-York—who, at the call of their country, have thrown away the peaceful, money-making pen, and substituted the sharp, avenging sword. The name of this corps, and the soldier to whom its discipline has been confided, is the Twelfth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, Col DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, now in Washington, if not already in Richmond or Montgomery, the self-styled capital of as base a Confederacy of national brigands and pirates as the world ever saw. [Cheers.] One word more and I have done.

It is my sincere conviction that the flag intrusted to these brave men—beneath whose graceful folds our childhood and maturity have flourished, and our country placed in the advanced rank of civilized nations—is destined to be elevated higher than ever before, above the bleached bones and mouldering bodies of the traitors who have dared to lower it. [Cheers.]

So, you perceive, we are not idle on this side. I have been to work raising money, and have collected a considerable sum. Yours, HENRY.

HOW THEY PROPOSE TO DO IT.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.

All farmers who make any surplus cotton, wheat, corn, &c., staple agricultural productions, are called upon to sell the same to our Government and take its bonds in payment, to sustain us in the present war. The Government wants $50,000,000, and proposes to procure it from our own people, rather than from abroad, and to take that which our own people have to spare, rather than ask them for money. Every farmer, from the least to the greatest, raises something to sell. The Government proposes to take that part of every man's crop, and pay for it in Confederate Bonds. The cotton, wheat, corn, &c., will answer the purpose of our Government the same as so much money, while bonds will also be the same to our people as money. The bonds will be a circulating medium, and will be a better currency than any bank issues, because upon a more substantial basis, and will not get out of their "locality" by crossing the State line They will be more convenient than gold, equally as good, and, therefore, on the whole, a better currency than specie. These bonds bear interest at eight per cent., which is payable semi-annually.

This arrangement will be a great convenience to farmers in the sale of their produce. They will know just where it is to be sold, and will not have to go into the market to be chaffered with and cheated by sharpers. Every pound of cotton or tobacco, or bushel of corn, wheat or rice, which a farmer will have to spare, he can at once engage to the Government, and then be at no further trouble about finding sale for it.

This plan is one of the most mutually advantageous that ever was devised by any Government to raise funds. It is not only an advantage to the people in the ways mentioned, and in many others, but by it the Government supplies its wants without going to cormorant money shavers, who demand exorbitant rates of interest—who live by heavy shaves and big per cents., and gouge as deeply as possible every one who deals with them—especially Governments—*though these remarks do not apply to the moneyed men of the South,* as to Wall-street fanciers, for among all classes here *we have more virtue than in any other part of the world.*

The "old wreck" has been borrowing largely for years; and every time a call has been made its agents have gone "shinning round" in Wall-street making terms with those whose aim has always been to clutch everything possible by all sorts of foul combinations and unpatriotic conduct. *If our Government had attempted to obtain money abroad, it would have obtained it readily,* for its loans were solicited by European capitalists; but it would have had to endure the same flaying and gouging operation, to a greater or less extent, that others do who go to such sources for means of support. All this is wisely and most happily avoided, by our Government *taking from our people* that which they have to spare, and which will answer their purpose exactly the same as so much gold would, and then giving in return for it that which exactly suits the people.

From addresses which have been issued to the planters of Georgia by Messrs. HOWELL and T. R. R. COBB, and E. A. NESBIT, we see that every member of Congress has been constituted an agent of the Government, to bring this subject before the people of the Confederacy, and take their subscriptions. The plan was set forth in the late speech of Ex-Gov. COBB at this place, which we published. With the remarks we now make, and from that speech, all our readers will understand this matter—hence, we do not publish either of the addresses, on account of the pressure of news, &c., on our columns. We are well sure nothing is needed but to lay the plan before our people, to have a most hearty response. We annex the form of subscription, with a copy of the act authorizing it:

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

We, the subscribers, agree to contribute to the defence of the Confederate States the portion of our crop set down to our respective names; the same to be placed in warehouse, or in our factor's hands, and sold on or before the first day of —— next; and the net proceeds of sale we direct to be made over to the Treasurer of the Confederate States, for the bonds for same amount, bearing eight per cent. interest.

Names.	Quantity subscribed.	Place of delivery.	Names of factors.

AN ACT,

To authorize a Loan and issue of Treasury Notes, and prescribe the punishment for forging the same, and for forging certificates of Stocks and Bonds.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that the Secretary of the Treasury may, with the assent of the President of the Confederate States, issue fifty millions of dollars in bonds, payable at the expiration of twenty years from their date, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum until they become payable, the same interest to be paid semi-annually. The said bonds, after public advertisement in three newspapers within the Confederate States for six weeks, to be sold for specie, military stores or for the proceeds of sales of raw produce or manufactured articles, to be paid in specie or bills of exchange, in such a manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President. But it shall be the duty of the Treasury to report, at the next ensuing session, to the Congress of the Confederate States, a precise statement of his transactions under the law. Nor shall the said bonds be issued in fractional parts of the hundred, or to be exchanged by the said Secretary for Treasury Notes, or the notes of any bond, corporation or individual, but only in the manner herein prescribed; *provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving foreign bills of exchange in payment of these bonds.

ALONG THE MARYLAND BORDER.

The Hagerstown correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes under date of June 11:

"At Williamsport everything was quiet to-day. Capt. KENNEDY's Home Guards keeping a close watch on the rebels encamped on the opposite side of the river. Marshal LAMON, formerly of Virginia, but now of Washington, D. C., was at Williamsport yesterday, and issued the following proclamation:

"'The Government of the United States will accept the services of all loyal citizens of Virginia who desire to enroll themselves into its service for and during the present war. They are requested to report at once to PHILIP PENDLETON, at Head-quarters, Williamsport.'

This proclamation is issued with a view of affording the citizens of Berkley county, Va., who have been driven from their homes for refusing to enter the Confederate army, an opportunity to protect their homes. At Clear Springs, Williamsport and Hagerstown, there are some 200 citizens of Berkley county, who are anxious to be armed and equipped.

On Sunday night, three canal boats lying at Sharpsburgh Landing, ten miles above Harper's Ferry, were seized and burned. Two of their owners, JOHN REED and OLIVER RALIS, were compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to tow their own boats to the place where they were destroyed.

Thirty-four citizens of Berkley Co., Va., crossed the Potomac yesterday, and arrived safely at Clear Springs. They represent that hundreds of others will follow as soon as a favorable opportunity occurs.

A wealthy Union man, who resides five miles south of the Potomac, and who crossed into Williamsport for safety, states that about dark last evening, Col. ALLEN's Regiment of Confederate troops passed by his house on their way to dam No. 5. Such being the case, there is every reason to believe that the dam was destroyed to-day.

The Rhode Island Regiment, with artillery, arrived this evening, and are encamped on the railroad, three miles north of this."

THE WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

The Pittsburgh *Post* says of the Wisconsin Regiment:

"A full regiment of volunteers, being the first raised under the requisition upon Wisconsin, passed through the city yesterday. They left Milwaukee at noon on Sunday, by railroad, and, passing over the Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Toledo, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroads, arrived here yesterday morning at 8½ o'clock. There were eighteen passenger, six baggage cars and two locomotives. The regiment consists of ten full companies, 101 men each, including officers, with servants, &c. Sixty laundresses will follow the regiment in a few days, twenty of whom go at their own expense. The corps is in command of Col. STACKWEATHER. The men are able-bodied and healthy, full of enthusiasm and love for the Union. They are well uniformed, in handsome gray suits, thoroughly equipped with everything a soldier requires, and armed with the improved Minié rifled musket. They have full rations in their haversacks, and a full supply of provisions in addition. The regiment was forwarded east at 10 o'clock, by two special trains, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. They will be followed by three other regiments."

A BRAVE LADY.

Under this caption, the New Orleans *Crescent*, of June 5, has this incident:

"Accompanying the Rome Light Guard, from Georgia, who arrived at Lynchburgh Wednesday, was the wife of the gallant captain, who has determined to share with her husband, to whom she has been united in marriage only a few weeks, all the dangers and privations of the war. She was armed to the teeth, carrying in a belt around her waist a very formidable bowie-knife and pistol, which she declared would be used whenever occasion offered, and that she felt herself able to use them most effectively. Her husband, Capt. MAGRUDER, is a native of Virginia, and is a cousin of Col. S. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER, of the Virginia Artillery service."

From Hayti.

THE SPANISH OCCUPATION—OUTBREAKS FREQUENT—PROCLAMATION OF VALERIO—AN AGRICULTURAL FESTIVAL.

The latest news received by the Haytian papers up to the 25th of May, are not calculated to increase our confidence in the power of Spain to retain undisturbed her recent acquisition—the Republic of Dominica. Though MARSHALL O'DONNELL, has, in the Madrid *Gazette*, decreed that the territory constituting the Dominican Republic was, on the 19th of May, incorporated to the Spanish Monarchy, and intrusted the execution of that decree to the Governor of Cuba, it is visible that the possession of this Territory will be an inexhaustible source of troubles and annoyances for the Spanish Cabinet. The haughty arrogance of the Spanish officers and their overbearing manners, have indisposed the officers of the Dominican Army, and it is said SANTANA himself is but an instrument into the hands of the Spanish Lieutenants, before whom he trembles and humiliates himself. Meanwhile, a great fermentation prevails in several districts of the Island. Outbreaks have been heard of in many cities. At Moca an insurrection burst out among the soldiers and was suppressed, but with great difficulty. The Spanish Governor has established an inquisitorial tribunal, to exercise a strict watch upon the enlightened and wealthy citizens, and all suspected persons are arrested and put in jail. BENJAMIN ROJAS, Vice-President of the Republic of Cibao, SEBASTIAN VALVERDE, brother of Ex-President VALVERDE, one Senator and one General are among the prisoners. Seven persons accused of participating in an insurrection movement at Azua have been shot.

A better idea of the opposition of the Dominicans to the Spanish, is to be found in the savage proclamation issued by a Spanish General, VALERIO, commanding one of the districts. His policy towards the natives seems inspired by the bloody reminiscences of the conquest of Mexico, in which men were skinned alive, rather than by the humane dictates of our modern civilization. It is thus that he orders all groceries and liquor stores to be closed at sunset, and bids his soldiers to fire upon all groups of more than three persons who will be met in the streets after that time. Such a proclamation is not calculated to increase the love of the Spanish yoke among the inhabitants of that Island.

The Haytian journals continue to denounce in bitter terms the occupation of San Domingo by Spain. They say that she will require over ten years, a large number of men, and an immense amount of money, before she can enjoy the peaceful possession of that portion of the Island, and that it is even doubtful whether she ever shall. They are very indignant at the idea of the Spanish Government introducing coolies in San Domingo, and express the sentiment, that the contact of these men will utterly demoralize the natives.

A great agricultural festival has been lately celebrated in the different cities of the Haytian Republic, and several patriotic speeches relating to Dominican affairs have been pronounced on that occasion. President GEFFRARD has issued an address, in which, after having stated the adaptedness of the soil to the cultivation of cotton, he recommends to his countrymen to bestow all their cares upon the growth of that plant, and says that he has sent inspectors upon the plantations, in order to watch over the crop, and increase it if possible.

Tribute to Lieut. Greble.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is but a few weeks since the stillness of the Sabbath was broken by the sound of the muffled drum and the tramp of soldiery; since we were called upon to mourn the loss of a brave commander, a gallant and efficient officer. The tear of sorrow was scarcely dry ere another, beloved, respected, honored, for all the noble qualities of a soldier and a man, was shot at the hands of an assassin, one of that band of traitors who would hurl this Government to destruction, and with it every man who trusts in, or upholds it. Fearfully, aye most fearfully, will the destruction which they seek to make for others be turned with terrible retribution upon their own heads.

And now, again, we have sustained a loss. The death of Lieut. GREBLE, of the Second Artillery, who fell in the action of Monday night, will be deeply and mournfully felt. The older officers of our army will read with tearful eye the announcement of the sudden termination of a young and noble life; the younger officers will sorrow as they bend over the lifeless form of one of their own number, whose career, but just begun, has been so suddenly, so sadly ended.

There are others who will feel his loss; and as one who honored the character of Lieut. GREBLE and appreciated his worth, who respected his true manliness, his honest conscientious feelings, his faithfulness to duty, we feel that we are but uttering the sentiments of all who knew him, in civil or military life, when we say that we have lost a man who possessed qualities that would have rendered him a man of distinction, that would have won for him a useful and a bright career.

There are some men—and they are but few—who unite with great energy of character, a mildness and gentleness of disposition, a refinement and purity of feeling, which makes them greatly beloved and sincerely respected. Such was Lieut. GREBLE; and there is many a heart that will sorrow at the record of his death, many a friend who sympathises most deeply with those who, united to him by the closest ties, are thus deeply bereaved.

Yet, at an hour like this, when every heart throughout these Northern States is throbbing with one wild pulsation; when every soul is stirred to its inmost depths because the country's flag has been insulted; when the people have risen in one united mass, resolved to crush rebellion and preserve inviolate the heritage of their forefathers, is there not a consolation in the thought that he who has thus been summoned from earth, fell in the discharge of the highest duty allotted to man, fell in defence of his country's honor and his country's flag, maintaining the principles of Union, of Liberty, of Law and of Truth?

"Oh! Christian, it is better you should die than desert your Lord. Oh! Patriot, it is better you, too, should die than see your country's flag insulted."

B.

Don't Neglect our Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An officer of great experience, specifying the things he regarded as essential to an efficient soldiery—such as good arms and plenty of ammunition, wholesome food, plenty of sleep, &c.—says it is of prime importance that they should be kept in good marching condition by being well shod. This is not the case with all our troops, as we incidentally learn from the letter of a sergeant at Camp Washington, Penn., reporting the unanimous vote of thanks of his company for the donation of a Soldiers' Library issued by the Tract Society of this City. He says: "Our boys are a brave set, but they are hard pushed for clothing. Some have no shoes. They want shoes, pantaloons and caps very much. All this they endure without a murmur for the benefit of our blessed country."

The Tract Society has been enabled by the kindness of a lady donor to provide that they may be "shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace." Next to a good conscience, they need a good *understanding*: and we entreat the public to see to it that all our brave fellows are well provided, both for body and for soul.

WILBER.

Gen. Sandford and Animated Contraband.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the statements in your paper of yesterday, headed "More Contraband," your correspondent or reporter has grossly misrepresented the facts respecting the slaves released by Gen. SANDFORD.

1. The slaves were from Lisbon, in Maryland, and not from Virginia.

2. They admitted that they belonged to Mr. WM. A. WEBB, a Union man and not a Secessionist.

3. They were not sent in a wagon to Virginia at the expense of Gen. SANDFORD, but were taken away in a carriage by their master, at his own expense, and went with him peaceably.

4. The circumstances were well known, and Gen. SANDFORD's course was fully approved by every person whom I have heard speak of it.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 13, 1861. M.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

APPEARANCE—JURISDICTION.

The United States vs. *the Elizabethport and New York Ferry Company.*—This was a motion on the part of the defendants to have leave to withdraw their appearance entered in the action. The action was an action of debt, brought to recover certain penalties incurred by the defendants for violation of the Acts of Congress for the safety of passengers on steamboats.

On the expiration of the time to plead, the defendants obtained an extension of their time to plead, and then filed a plea to the jurisdiction of the Court, on the ground that they being a Corporation under the laws of New-Jersey could not be sued in this District, but in New-Jersey only. To this plea the plaintiffs demurred. The demurrer was overruled, but leave was given to the plaintiff to file a replication to the plea, which they did, setting up that the defendants had entered an appearance in the cause and thereby waived any objection to the jurisdiction of the Court. The case standing at issue thus on this plea, this motion was made.

Held by the Court—That it would be irregular in this way to anticipate the trial on the merits. That there would be no equity in permitting the defendants to screen themselves by strict rules of law after the decision of the Court on the demurrer, by allowing them to withdraw from the defence of the action after having appeared in it. Motion denied.

For the United States, Mr. Smith; for defendant, Mr. Morton.

SALVAGE—DERELICT.

Jonas Smith, et al vs. *The Mansanito and her cargo.*—This was an action of salvage. The libel was filed by the owners of the brig *Yankee Blade* for themselves and the crew. The *Yankee Blade* was on her way from Messina to New-York, with a crew of eleven persons, and, on the 28th of March, 1861, when about 320 miles from Sandy Hook, she fell in with the *Mansanito* which was on her way to City Point, Va., with a cargo of railroad iron, having a crew of sixteen persons. The bark was in distress, having several feet of water in her hold, having lost her foremast and bowsprit, her rudder split, her mainmast gone in the eyes of the rigging, one of her two pumps broken, and otherwise damaged. Her master and crew concluded to abandon her, and did so and were taken on board the *Yankee Blade*, and thereupon William Hughes, the mate of the *Yankee Blade*, with three of her crew determined to try to save her, and going on board they succeeded in bringing her in safety into New-York on the 10th of April, being much worn out by the severe toil and having nothing to eat except mouldy bread and raw codfish and little or no sleep. The vessel and cargo were abandoned to the underwriters, who appeared as claimants.

Held by the Court, That the services rendered by the salvors in saving the bark and her cargo were highly meritorious, and accompanied with great peril of person and life to some of the salvors, and exposure of property to others.

That the bark and her cargo were essentially derelict at the time, having been abandoned by her officers and crew.

That the libelants are entitled to a salvage compensation of one-half the value of the bark and her cargo, and that unless the value of the cargo be agreed upon by the parties, the bark and her cargo be sold and half the proceeds paid to them.

The rate of division among the salvors reserved for further hearing unless agreed among themselves.

For libelants, Messrs. Jennis & Watson; for claimants, Mr. Lord and Mr. Nash.

Case of Alleged Assault.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

John Shephard vs. *Calvin F. Rosenbergh.* This is one of those peculiarly disagreeable cases to report, growing, as it does, out of family troubles. It appears that the plaintiff is a member of the Norfolk-street Methodist Church, and that his wife is the sister of the defendant, who is a physician. Plaintiff alleges that he was assaulted by the defendant, and should be entitled to recover therefor. The defendant answers by denying plaintiff's allegations, averring that he was the party assaulted. Defendant further alleges that the plaintiff was in the habit of beating his wife, who called in the defendant, her brother, to consult with her, in reference thereto; that upon entering the house, the plaintiff seized him, tore his clothes, and attempted to strike him with a cane. Such are the allegations, cross and counter allegations of the parties to the action.

The case is still on.

George C. Carpenter for plaintiff; A. L. Pinney and W. J. Huff, for defendant.

Sufficiency of a Levy.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Walter S. Bond vs. *Jas. C. Willett, Sheriff, &c.*—This case, which was reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, was decided as follows: "The levy made by the Sheriff on the goods in the store was sufficient in the first instance to entitle him to hold the property against third persons. The stay of proceedings granted on the day after the levy, and which continued in force until the goods were replevied by the plaintiff in the action, prevented the Sheriff from taking any further steps to enforce such levy, and prevents any conclusion of abandonment of the levy by the Sheriff. The judgment must be affirmed, with costs."

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Mr. Garvin prosecuting for the people, Thomas McDonald and James O'Brien pleaded guilty of burglary, and were sent to State Prison, the one for three years and two months, the other for three years and four months.

William Burnside pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and was sent to Sing Sing for five years.

John Bergen pleaded guilty of an assault and battery, and having already been confined for six weeks, was sent to the City Prison for ten days.

John Halsey was tried and convicted of grand larceny in stealing a cow. He was sent to Sing Sing for two years.

Henry Myer was then tried for a felonious assault. The jury gave a verdict of simple assault, and the prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Louis Kulbel was next tried for arson. The prisoner had kept a grocery and liquor store, at No. 546 Grand-street, in company with another man, but had procured a policy of insurance for the whole store in his own name. The store was burned in March last when, as the prosecution alleged, the business was very dull, and the stock in trade not worth the amount of the insurance. Various articles, as, for instance, peculiar specimens of coin, which were usually kept undisturbed in the money drawer, were removed previous to the fire, and were afterwards found upon his person. The case was not finished at the adjournment of the Court to this morning at 10 o'clock, when it will be continued.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Taylor vs. *Lombard.*—Judgment reversed. Costs to abide event.

Willett vs. *Richards.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Meir et al. vs. *Woolsey.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Hulzapple vs. *Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Hullard vs. *Heinstein.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John R. Sears vs. *Joseph Conover.*—Judgment affirmed.

The Shalee and Hall Quarry Company vs. *George Bliss et. al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Washington S. Whitney et al. vs. *Ackerman L. Day. The Same* vs. *Jacob Dubois.*—Judgments affirmed with costs.

Justus E. Earle vs. *Henry R. Hoffmire et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Unable vs. *Conklin et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Anderson vs. *Austin.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WHITE, J.—*Swift* vs. *Swift.*—Motion to confirm report of referee denied. Case sent back to referee for further proof.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 14

$1,000 U S 6s,'81 Coup.	83¾	150 N. Y. Cen. R.	73⅜
10,000 do.	83¾	1000 do.	73⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s, 1865.	85¾	150 do.	73⅜
9,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	38¾	150 do. s10	73⅛
2,000 do.	38	150 do. s15	72⅞
1,000 do. s3	38¼	100 do. s30	72⅞
11,000 Virginia St. 6s.	42¼	50 do. s7	73¼
2,000 Ga. State 6s. s15	58	50 do. s5	73⅜
1,000 do.	58¼	50 do. s30	72⅞
1,000 do. s5	58	150 do. b30	72⅞
6,000 do. Lots of 500	60	50 do.	73⅜
5,000 Misso. St. 6s. s30	37	450 do.	73⅜
10,000 do.	37⅜	50 do. s15	73
25,000 do.	37½	50 do. s10	73¼
5,000 do. s10	37⅜	50 do. s10	73⅜
5,000 do. s30	37½	100 do. s10	73⅛
15,000 do. b30	38	150 do.	73⅜
9,000 do.	37½	50 Hud. River R. b10	32
2,000 Louisiana St 6s	54	50 Erie Railroad	23
1,000 Mich. St. 7s, '78	80	50 do. b10	23
2,000 Erie R. C.Bs.'71	55	175 do.	23
8,000 Ills Cen R. Bs.	80	50 do.	23
52 Mechanics Bank	82	100 Harlem Railroad	10¼
32 Park Bank	82	50 Ill. Cen. R. s'p. s6	66
25 Metropolitan Bank	78	50 do.	66¼
5 Corn Ex Bank	75	50 Gal. & Chicago R.	59¾
20 Del. & Hud. Canal	80	100 do. s60	59¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	65	250 do.	59¾
50 Mich. Cen R.	42	450 do.	60¼
50 do. s15	41¾	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	21¾
50 do. s30	41¾	25 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	34¾
100 do. s3	41½	125 do.	34½
100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	11	50 do. s10	34¾
150 Mich. S. & N. I. g. s.	24¼	200 do.	34¾

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000 U.S 6s,'71 Cou	76	50 Pac. Mail St. Co.	65¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	83¾	50 do.	65
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	83½	50 do.	66
5,000 N. C. St. 6s.	52¾	250 N. Y. Central	73⅜
5,000 do. s3	52½	100 Erie R.	23
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	38¾	50 Har. R.	10¼
4,000 do.	38½	50 Mich. Cen. R. s60	41¾
5,000 Vir. State 6s.	42¾	200 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	11¼
5,000 do. s5	43	50 Mich. S. & N. I. G S.	24
5,000 do. s5	42¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. scrip.	66¼
5,000 Mo. State 6s.	38	150 do.	66
6,000 do.	37⅞	500 Gal. & Chic. R.	60
5,000 Ohio State 6s,'60	83	200 do. s60	59¾
1,000 Han. & St. Jo. R.	31	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	22¼
3,000 do.	30		

FRIDAY, June 14—P. M.

The speculative movement in New-York Central and one or two other of the Railway Stocks, and the continued free demand for the Border State Stocks at low prices, were again observable on the Exchange to-day, and imparted some degree of animation to the street. The legitimate nature or reasonable propriety of such a speculation in this season of generally dull trade and Civil War, are, of course, stoutly questioned by the majority of the Brokers and Jobbers who have been operating, of late, against the market, because of the existence of the state of War, but it moves on, nevertheless, and is said to be supported, in a measure, by the circumstance that the opposing party have sold too heavily for the supply of cash stock. About 5,000 shares of Central were probably sold at the Board and on the Street, the cash price holding firm to the close at 73¼@73½, and the latest quotation after the final adjournment of the Board being 73½@73⅝ ⅌ cent. Galena advanced to 60@60½; Illinois Central 66@66½, and Erie 23 ⅌ cent. The Border State Stocks were generally higher by ½@¾ ⅌ cent. The Federal Stocks are steady in price, but show at the Exchange Board only a moderate investment demand. The New-York State securities deposited by the Bank of the Capital of Albany to protect its circulating notes, were sold at auction to-day by S. DRAPER, under direction of H. H. VAN DYKE, Esq., Superintendent of the Bank Department. The sale went off briskly at prices showing an advance upon those obtained at the sale on Wednesday, as follows:

$10,000 New-York State 6 ⅌ cent. Stock, due 1865	98¾
6,000 New-York State 6 ⅌ cent stock, due 1865	98¾
45,000 New-York State 6 ⅌ cent. Stock, due 1872	99¾
10,000 New-York State 6 ⅌ cent. Stock, due 1873	98¾
5,000 New-York State 6 ⅌ cent. Stock, due 1873	99¾
5,000 United States 5 ⅌ cent. Stock, Coupon due 1865	83
2,000 United States 5 ⅌ cent. Stock, Coupon due 1871	80¾
2,000 United States 5 ⅌ cent. Stock Coupon due 1871	80¾

The Comptroller of this State has advertised for proposals for a loan of $700,000, on account of a deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt, to bear interest at the rate of 7 ⅌ cent per annum, payable quarterly, the principal reimbursable on the 1st of July, 1870. Proposals will be received until noon of the 25th inst. for the whole, or any part not less than $5,000. The payments may be made in the following certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $400,000, reimbursable, viz.:

1861—Aug. 1, 5½ ⅌ cent	$100,000
1861—Sept. 1, 6 ⅌ cent	100,000
1861—Oct. 1, 6 ⅌ cent	100,000
1862—Jan. 1, 6 ⅌ cent	100,000

In the Foreign Exchange market for Saturday's mail, a considerable business has been done in bills on England, both Merchant and Bank signatures, in exchange for the 30 and 60 day paper, adding 6 ⅌ cent. interest, of the buyers, who are mostly leading Banking firms. The circle of this operation is to be completed by the importation of English gold, with which the paper in question is taken up at maturity. Meanwhile the sellers of the Exchange here find little or no difficulty in turning the paper into cash at once, at the rate of 6@7 ⅌ cent. per annum. The trade demand for Exchange continues very moderate. The Bankers are drawing at 105½@106 ⅌ cent., and owing to the operation just referred to there is a partial degree of firmness at the close. Merchant Bills are in demand at or within the range of 103½@105 ⅌ cent. The market for money moves steadily, though in the main business among lenders is reported dull. Some of the leading Banks are getting a fair supply of short paper at 6@7 ⅌ cent.

Some well advised letters from London, by the *Adriatic* to-day, speak of the gradual and certain change of English sentiment against everything like the further encouragement of the Southern rebellion. The British Government already discover their mistake in recognizing the belligerent rights of DAVIS and his confederates, as this hasty and unfortunate avowal, now that the real state of the case is ascertained, virtually precludes all argument on *their* part against our blockade of the so-called belligerent ports. The correction of the mistake, however, is foreshadowed in the returning sense of the English people as to the supreme constitutional power and duty of the Federal Government to suppress insurrection and to regulate *and control commerce* in all the States to the Federal compact. The acknowledgment *and practical appreciation* of this truth by the British Cabinet will do more to facilitate the future supply of American Cotton to Manchester than any attempt to question the right or propriety of the Southern blockade or the repeal of the Southern ports of entry, if such should be the will of Congress in July.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad, for the month of May, 1861, were $507,480 37

Earnings, May, 1860 419,991 57

Increase $87,488 80

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of the 12th inst., observes:

"Since the date of our last weekly review, the money market has not undergone any marked change, dullness—we might say extreme dullness—continuing to characterize this department. There is but little demand for money, and still less for paper. Bankers are able, without oppressing their customers, to reduce their lines; and these are now considerably less than they were a month ago. Rates of discounts, with the regular houses, are 10@12 ⅌ cent., but these figures do not indicate the value of paper outside, where the latter could not be placed except at much higher figures; and there is but little demand for it at any price. The business in exchange has been light, but rates have not undergone any change, the market being steady at par.@¼ prem buying, and ⅜@½ prem. selling. Gold is in light demand, but rates are steady at par@¼ prem. buying, and ½ prem. selling. There is not enough doing in time bills to enable us to give quotations. There has been an improvement in several descriptions of uncurrent money, while first-class Illinois is worse, having declined to 40 discount.

"The weather for several days past has been decidedly favorable for the growing crops, and corn, though backward, is now making rapid progress. The Wheat has suffered considerably from the fly, and we also hear numerous complaints of cheat; but there is still reason to anticipate a good crop in the aggregate."

The Russian House of BRANDT & Co., of St. Petersburgh, reported per *Arabia* as having failed must not be confounded with the firms of WM. BRANDT & Co, of St. Petersburgh, and WM. BRANDT'S SONS & Co., of London, the members of the latter establishments, although relatives of the members of the failed firm, being entirely separate and unquestionable.

The Chicago *Tribune*, June 12, says of the preceding day's business:

"Intense dullness has characterized financial circles for the day. The banks are doing very little beyond settling with depositors, and it is to be regretted that this moves on more slowly than is desirable. Nothing can be gained on either side be delay. Let the work, therefore, go forward as fast as circumstances will permit, and each party can determine what is exactly right in his particular case. There is not much doing in exchange. On the Board of Trade it sells at about ¼@1 ⅌ cent. discount for coin, and par@¼ ⅌ cent. premium for approved currency. Nearly all the transactions in coin are made on the Board, for the rates are much better than the banks offer; for approved currency some of the banks approach very nearly to the rates ruling on the Board. The bankers charge par@1 ⅌ cent. premium, depending upon the character of the funds offered and their own necessities."

Of Bank movements, it also remarks:

"We are glad to hear that a few of the best of the banks of this State—those based exclusively on Northern stocks—are making efforts to add to their securities now in the Auditor's hands, and by prompt redemptions in specie at their counters, or in exchange at a moderate rate in Chicago, commend themselves to the confidence of the public. If true, this is good news; and the fact that the course suggested is that dictated alike by interest and duty, permits us to believe that the report may be well founded. The currency which half a dozen of our institutions, thus strengthened, could safely furnish, would be a great relief to the people of the State in this emergency. Convinced of the intention of their owners to do business as other men, who strive to pay their debts, do it, the people would be glad to sustain and protect them; because the worth of the system upon which they are based, adding to it the novel feature in Illinois banking—redemption is everywhere acknowledged. The abuses which have grown up under that system, and the errors of legislation, which should have improved and guarded it, are what have made it odious. At this time, when threatened with an inundation of paper of doubtful character from other States, all classes would hail the establishment of a score or more of our secured banks, in the way and for the purposes contemplated by last Winter's amendments to the Bank law, with pleasure.

"We are informed that Auditor DUBOIS has decided that the bonds of banks under call for additional securities may be withdrawn by the holders of their notes. If the practice at the Auditor's office is in accordance with our information, may we ask of the *State Journal* to notify us and its readers of the fact. If such a decision has been made it is a wise one, and will add very materially to the value of the discredited notes; because holders who are compelled to realize may by virtue of it convert their paper into gold without being compelled to submit to the terms which the few buyers may dictate. We are not specially advised, but we assume that all the banks upon whom a call has not been made, will be notified by the Commissioners now in session at Springfield that their time has come, and that they must meet public expectation or close up. These gentlemen, we are sure, are doing in good faith what seems to them best for the protection of the people whose agents they are. They may differ in opinion from others who have made our banking system a study, but that they will not do their duties honestly and manfully none will avow."

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$724 2?5	$1,2?2,261	$538,069
Thrown on market	661,135	1,137,443	279,578
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	48,524,061	46,852,683	29,371,406
Thrown on market	49,037,595	46,507,063	27,841,303

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	172	$48,259	714	$279,947	170	$44,595
Mf. of Cot'n	57	11,672	93	20,313	139	24,156
Mf. of Silk	60	40,259	99	95,810	68	68,777
Mf. of Flax	73	10,069	28	5,830	54	8,472
Miscellan's	38	10,157	38	12,253	142	2,963
Total	590	$120,916	972	$417,153	573	$149,662
		417,153				120,916

Total entered $538,069 Total marketed $270,578

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 14.

STOCKS firm. Pennsylvania State 5's 76½; Reading Railroad 15⅜; Morris Canal 38⅜; Long Island Railroad 8⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad 37⅜. Sight Exchange on New-York at par a 1-10 ⅌ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 14, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 82 bbls. Ashes, 12,995 bbls. Flour, 279 bbls. Corn Meal, 169,318 bushels Wheat, 69,380 bushels Corn, 113 bushels Rye, 14,787 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Malt, 611 pkgs. Provisions, and 886 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 36 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been sparingly sought after, including Adamantine at 17c @17½c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Sales were made to-day of 150 mats Java at 17c.; 1,000 bags Maracaibo, to arrive coastwise, on private account; 1,500 bags Rio at 12c.@14c., and 75 bags St. Domingo at 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb, usual terms.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at buoyant prices. We quote Middling Uplands at 14c., and other grades at proportionate rates ⅌ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been more freely offered and purchased, at $1@$1 05, chiefly at $1 each for No. 1 Canton, (40 packs.) ⅌ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Holders are generally very firm, but the demand is limited.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered to-day, at, in some instances, slightly reduced prices. The demand has been fair, chiefly for extra State, and shipping brands of extra Ohio, which are wanted by shippers. Superfine State is more abundant, but is not in much request, and is quoted somewhat nominal in value. The sales of all kinds, since our last, have been 17,000 bbls., part last evening, including superfine State, at $4 60@$4 70; ordinary to choice extra State, at $4 80@$5 10, mainly at $4 85@$4 90; superfine Western, at $4 60@$4 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 75@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 80@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 25 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 60	@$4 70
Extra State	4 80	@ 5 10
Superfine Western	4 60	@ 4 70
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 75	@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 80	@ 6 00
Interior Extra Ohio	5 10	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 20	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 40	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 35	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@ 7 25

Southern is in brisk demand, at former rates. High grades are most sought after, being wanted for shipment to South America. Sales have been made of 5,300 bbls., at $5 65@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 30@$8 for very fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate request, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 80@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Sales 1,050 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $2 90 for Jersey, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine. ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively demand, chiefly for export, and prices of sound lots have been quoted somewhat firmer. Sales have been made of 245,000 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 16@1 18; White Western, at $1 35@$1 50; choice Amber do., (Winter,) at $1 35; Red Western, at $1 28@$1 30, afloat, and delivered; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 17@$1 19, chiefly $1 17@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at 90c.@$1 16½; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice at 90c.@$1 10; Red State at $1 26; White Kentucky, at $1 67½ ⅌ bushel. Corn exhibits no important change. The demand is active. The sales reach 141,000 bushels, at 35c.@44c. for very poor to prime new mixed Western; 46c. for sound old do. do.; 46c.@50c. for Western Yellow, and 46c.@47c. for Northern Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 67c.@68c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats rule quiet, including Canadian, at 30½c.@32c.; Western, at 30c.@32c., and State at 32c.@33c. ⅌ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, Week ending June 11, 1861.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	28,019	28,910
Wheat, bushels	429,987	349,143
Corn, bushels	667,606	430,606
Oats, bushels	71,391	63,135
Rye, bushels	20,582	9,520
Barley bushels	5,696	12,710

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to June 11.

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	509,876	201,330	170,881
Wheat, bu	3,261,900	1,587,485	1,175,283
Corn, bu	6,862,155	6,569,981	2,030,341
Oats, bu	367,358	506,987	302,491
Rye, bu	152,658	58,790	22,646
Barley, bu	289,980	183,636	111,571

"Business during the past week," the Chicago *Tribune*, of the 12th inst., remarks, "has been dull, and owing to unfavorable news from Europe and New-York, the leading markets for produce have declined, and closed heavy and depressed. Flour, during the week, has fallen 25c. to 35c. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, 3c. to 5c. lower, and Corn, 1c. to 1½c. There is nothing doing in Provisions, and the market is dull and nominal. The receipts of live stock were very heavy, and prices of both cattle and hogs declined very materially. The supply of gold and convertible currency continues to increase; but is still far from sufficient to meet the requirements of the community."

HOPS—Are sparingly sought after, including last year's crop, at 12c.@20c., according to quality, ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in moderate request, at $1 37½ ⅌ thousand.

LIME—Common Rockland is in fair demand, being down 50c. ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—The Chicago *Tribune* reviews the business of the week preceding June 12, thus: "The market for lumber during the past week has been exceedingly quiet, and there is no change worthy of note. The continued scarcity of money tends very much to restrict trade, and most of the city dealers have determined to make no efforts to press business till monetary matters improve. Common boards and fencing are offered freely at $8; but some round lots have changed hands at $7 50@$7 75, in order to procure funds to pay freights and other liabilities. Still this is by no means general—the great majority of the dealers holding at $8. In cargoes there has been a light business at about former prices. In Shingles the market is quiet and steady. A lot of 100,000 Rogue River Shingles on dock was sold at $2 25, and a cargo of 250,000 Manitowoc Shingles at $1 75@$2 afloat. There is little or nothing doing in Lath by the cargo, and the market is unchanged."

METALS—All kinds have been in slack demand, at irregular quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, included a cargo of 300 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, on private terms; 40 bbls. New-Orleans, at 33c.@35c.; and 20 hhds. Porto Rico, at 25c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine were unaltered. Spirits Turpentine was in fair request, at 70c.@72½c., ⅌ gallon. Resin was more sought after, including Common, at $2 20@$2 25 ⅌ 310 lbs.

OILS—Transactions in all descriptions were very light, and prices generally nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand, and sales have been confined to 650 bbls., including Mess, at $15 50@$15 75 chiefly within the range, and Prime at $10 75@$10 87 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 6c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 225 tcs. and bbls., at 9¼c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is inactive, at $11@$12 25 for extra Mess, $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is plenty, and prime is salable, while common is dull; the range for all qualities is from 9c.@13c. for Western, and 10c.@15c. for State, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues dull and heavy, at 3c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

Reviewing the business of the week in Cincinnati, the *Gazette*, of that city, June 12, remarks: "Provisions drag heavily, and the trade at present offers but little encouragement to holders. The latter, however, are not pressing their stocks. There have been sales of bulk meat and bacon at low figures, but the particulars were kept private. The best offer for a lot of the former to-day, was 4c.@6c. for shoulders and sides, and 50,000 lbs. shoulders were previously sold at 4½c. Bacon may be quoted at 5¼c., 7¼c.@8¼c. for shoulders, sides and clear sides, in tts. It sold in the small way at 5¼c., 7½c.@9c. Mess Pork is offered at $14 75@$15, without finding buyers. Lard closed dull at 8¼c.@8½c. for prime tierces, and 9c. for keg."

RICE—Sales 100 tcs., in lots, at $5 62½@$6 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales have been reported of 175 boxes Castile at 10c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—The market was quite active to-day, sales having been made of 2,270 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5¾c. with Porto Rico at 4¾c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Holders are anticipating the action of Congress at its approaching extra session, and are asking advanced prices. The demand from the trade is moderate, and the market very firm.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 650 bbls., at 16¼c.@16¾c., chiefly at 16½c., ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were moderate to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 6½d.@7d., and by a foreign vessel, 8d., in bulk; Corn, 6d.@6½d., and by a foreign vessel, 7½d., in ship's bags, ⅌ bushel; Cotton, ¼d. ⅌ lb.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 20s.@25s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9½d. ⅌ bushel. Beef, 5s. ⅌ tierce; Pork, 3d. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Butter, 8d.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d.; Resin 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Cheese, 35s.; Oil Cake, 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Havre, a vessel, with a full cargo of Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 16s., and three boat loads in do. at 17s. ⅌ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 29
Adriatic	Galway	New-York	June 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 5
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	June 5
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	June 12
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	New-York	July 2
Niagara	Galway	Boston	July 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
Malacca	Liverpool	New Orleans	Aug. 7
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washington	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Borussia	New York	Southampton	June 15
Hibernia	Quebec	Liverpool	June 15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	New York	Southampton	June 22
Adriatic	New York	Galway	June 25
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 29
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	June 29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New York	Southampton	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
America	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *City of Washington* and the *Borussia*, will close at the Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock.

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

A LADY DESIRES TO BOARD HER INFANT Boy, 5 months old, with a family living in the country; he will require motherly care and attention; is healthy and interesting. Any lady disposed to accept the charge will address B. B., Union-square Post-office.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF T. A. K., she will confer a favor by writing to B. B.

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THE WORKS OF THE CANADA POWDER COMPANY, NEAR HAMILTON, CANADA, FOR SALE.

The property of this Company will be offered for public competition, if not previously disposed of by private sale, at Hamilton, Canada, on the 27th day of June, 1861, at 12 noon.

The Canada Powder Company's Works are in complete working order, capable of manufacturing 160 kegs per day, constructed in 1855, on the most approved principle, and with the latest improvements, at a cost of $82,000.

There are 140 acres of land attached to the works, with an ample supply of water.

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Hamilton, Canada;
Or to G. ATKINSON, No. 54 Cliff-st., N. Y.
T. N. BEST, Auctioneer.

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ELEGANT BLACK SILK CIRCULARS and BARBS

RUFFLED MANTELETS, the latest styles out,

FOR $9, $10 AND $12,

Worth $12, $15 and $18.

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YOUR MANTILLAS

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The undersigned are closing out their wholesale stock of MANTILLAS,

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CIRCULARS OF ALL GRADES.

BASQUES. HALF BASQUES,

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BLACK GRO DE RHINES.

COLORED SILKS,

AND DRESS GOODS.

All at retail, much below wholesale prices.

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PIECES NETS FOR 50 CENTS PER PIECE.

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BOBINET LACE,

all kinds.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH, 41ST-st., near 6th-av. The THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the commencement of this free Methodist Church will occur on SUNDAY. Sermon appropriate to the occasion at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. H. MATTISON. At 4 P. M., a sermon by a Wesleyan minister, from Canada, and at 7½ P. M., preaching by Rev. Mr. MUNSON, of Brooklyn. The lecture room has been enlarged, to accommodate a much larger audience.

FIFTIETH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. J. C. WASHBURN pastor. This Society will remove from their present location and open, with appropriate exercises, the new hall southwest corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) 16th inst. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY; at 3½ P. M., by Dr. R. S. FOSTER; and 7½ P. M., by Rev. S. D. BROWN. The public are invited. Strawberry Festival TUESDAY EVENING next, new hall.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH, (PROTESTANT Episcopal,) situated on 54th-st., west of 8th-av. SUNDAY MORNING service at 10½ o'clock. SUNDAY EVENING service at 7½ o'clock. The sermon TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, June 16, will be preached by Rev. ROBERT S. HOWLAND, Rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles. The offerings will be devoted to the extinguishment of the debt on the Church lots.

G. J. GEER, Rector.

NOTICE.—BLEECKER HALL, CORNER MORTON and Bleecker sts., is regularly open for Divine service EVERY SABBATH, according to the usages of the Presbyterian Church, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Minister, Rev. R. C. SMALL, of the Presbytery of New-York. N. B.—Families and others not connected with other Churches, are cordially invited to attend.

MR. JOHN S. ROBERTS, DESIGNATED AS a Missionary to China, by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and Mr. ROBERT R. PROUDFIT, appointed a Chaplain in the United States Army, will be ordained as Ministers of the Gospel, by the Presbytery of New-York, in the Rutgers-street Church, on SUNDAY EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE INHERITANCE OF THE SAINTS.—Preaching on the above subject, by GEO. STORRS, editor of the *Bible Examiner*, at the Franklin Institute, known as The Academy, in Skillman-st., East Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; also, preaching on WEDNESDAY EVENING, on *The New Coming of Christ.*

THE THREE ANGELS' MESSAGES.—*The Hour of God's Judgments; The Fall of Babylon, and the Doom of Image Worshipers.*—Rev. xiv., 6, 10. Preaching on the above subjects by Elder WM. SHEPPARD, at the Hall, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M. All lovers of truth are invited to attend.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REGular Sabbath services in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. T. S. HAMMOND, and in the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. ELDRIDGE MIX. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Ladies' Bible class at 3 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5th-av. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach in the MORNING, Rev. Dr. HIGBEE in the AFTERNOON, and Rev. Dr. ALEX. VINTON in the EVENING. Seats free.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST SEVENTEENTH-ST., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant-square Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Seats free. All are invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Strangers and others invited. Seats free.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.—REV. E. G. BROOKS will preach a sermon suggested by the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of his Ministry on SUNDAY MORNING, at the 20th-st Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs. Services at 10½ o'clock. Sermon in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH—Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, is expected to preach in this Church at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, the 16th. The sermon at 3½ P. M. will be addressed to the children of the Sunday School.

THE ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE Young Men's Christian Association of the New-York University will be delivered by Rev Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, in the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. All friends of young men are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, 50TH-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free. Rev. MORGAN DIX, assistant rector of Trinity Church, will preach in the afternoon. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

MISSION.—W. M. CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Continental Hall, corner of 34th st. and 8th av. Rev. S. A. BAKER Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, musical concert and strawberry festival, THURSDAY EVENING, June 20, for the benefit of said Mission.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor. Sabbath School meeting at 2½ P. M. Addresses by Revs. D. WISE and W. H. MILBURN. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. GEORGE STORRS, and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, by Rev. THOMAS EATON. Subject, *Southern Rebellion.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

"GOD'S HAND IN THE PRESENT AMERICAN War, and the Stars and the Stripes Victorious." Rev. F. W. GRAVES will deliver a discourse upon the above named topic, SABBATH EVENING, in the First st. Presbyterian Church, a few doors east of 2d-av.

EVENING SERVICE.—THE HOURS OF SERvice in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., Rev. WM. FERRIS, A. M., Pastor, are now 10½ in the morning and 7½ in the evening.

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY (formerly Orchard-st) meets EVERY SABBATH, at the Historical Library, 2d-av. and 11th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. FLANDERS, of Ohio, will preach TO-MORROW.

PREACHING IN THE LARGE TENT ON Union-square, for the benefit of the soldiers, on SUNDAY, June 16, at 3 P. M., by Rev. Mr. FOX, of the 43d-st. M. E. Church, and at 6½ P. M. All are invited to attend.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor of Market-st. Church, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. MORNING service will commence at 10½ o'clock. EVENING service at 7½ o'clock.

WHAT WILL THE END BE?—THOSE WHO desire to know from the "sure word of prophecy" what they are to look for in the immediate future, are invited to hear preaching at No. 163 Bowery. Services TO-MORROW at 3 P. M.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Brooklyn. Rev. H. D. NORTHROP will preach at the Park Tabernacle, in Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, June 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th av. Services on LORD'S DAY (June 16), at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor URBAN C. BREWER. Subject—Morning—*The One Thing Needful.* Evening—*Address to Young Men.*

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, (2D ADVENT,) 11TH-st., between 3rd and 4th avs. Preaching TO-MORROW A. M., P. M., and evening, at the usual hours, by Rev. H. B. HYDE. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Seats are free.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOKLYN.—Chapel, Clinton, corner Congress-st. Rev. E. E. HALE, of Boston, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) June 16. Services MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. TO-MORROW EVENING Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider some lessons from the public life of the late Hon. S. A. Douglas. MORNING services as usual.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts. Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH—REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, Pastor, will preach in this Church on TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7¾ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. Seats free. Rev. R. P. REMINGTON will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. N. C. LOCKE, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th st., SUNDAY, June 16, at 10½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.

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STORAGE.—FURNITURE RECEIVED ON STORage at reasonable rates. For particulars, inquire of W. J. BARNES, No. 120 3d-av., or in the bakery, in the rear, on 14th-st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG six months old, accustomed to children, and in good condition for training. Price $50. Apply at No. 31 Murray-st.

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THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. N. B. GRIFFIN & [illegible] Dentists, 376 Grand st., N. Y., and 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting roots. On platina or gold, $36; silver or rubber, $15.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PATRIOT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE HEART"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Rumor for once has been right. The various indications which have pointed to a speedy evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the rebels have proved reliable, and that place is now ready for the occupation of Gen. PATTERSON'S troops. On Thursday evening all the outlying pickets of the rebels were called in by Gen. JOHNSON, the men were recalled from the Maryland side, and preparations were made for a speedy retirement. Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning—trains having for some time been laid for that purpose—the bridge across the Potomac leading to Harper's Ferry Village was blown up and entirely destroyed, and the retreat commenced in the direction of Winchester, and was conducted with the greatest haste. Eight car loads of provisions, it is stated, were destroyed, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Federal troops—there being no facilities for getting them away. Notwithstanding the preparations which have been made for this movement of the rebels, it is evident that it was made in hurry and confusion—caused, probably, by reports that the Federal troops were rapidly approaching from Greencastle and Cumberland. If it is true, as reported, that the retreat of the rebels is in the direction of Winchester, the ultimate destination is, no doubt, Manassas Junction, by way of Strasburg and Front Royal, taking care to destroy the bridges over the Shenandoah at the latter point. Whether their progress to the Junction will be interfered with by the Federal column supposed to be operating in the vicinity of Leesbugh, remains to be seen.

The premature publication of information relative to the war plans of the Government has had the effect to seriously embarrass the management of the campaign—so much so, in several instances, as to render changes of plans necessary. This, we now hear from Washington, the Government is no longer disposed to allow, and measures are to be taken to obviate such difficulty hereafter. It is therefore suggested that the editors of the leading journals in the North should assemble at Washington, to adopt such measures, in coöperation with the Government, as will relieve the latter from embarrassment, and yet afford the Press all reasonable facilities.

Fifteen hundred Federal troops, on Thursday, left St. Louis, with all necessary camp equipage, ammunition and provisions for a long march, for some point higher up the river, supposed to be Jefferson City; and seven more companies, with a battery of six guns, yesterday went out on the Pacific Railroad. These movements indicate that prompt measures are being taken by the Federal authorities to anticipate any further treasonable movements on the part of Gov. JACKSON. An account of the interview between this worthy and Gen. LYON, mention of which has already been made in our telegraphic dispatches, will be found in our columns this morning, as narrated by the reporter of the St. Louis *Democrat*. A dispatch received last nigt indicates that the measures of Gen. LYON to circumvent the Governor have not been taken a moment too soon. He, together with the other State officers, has placed himself in open histility to the Federal authority, and withdrawn from the capital, with State troops under his command, taking locomotives and burning bridges on his way. His destination is supposed to be Boonesville, on Arrow Rock.

Our latest advices from Fortress Monroe, dated Thursday evening, received by way of Baltimore, report no military movements of importance since the affair of Great Bethel. The main body of the rebels have retired from that point to Yorktown, but the place is still held by them, and can, it is said, be again occupied by a large body at short notice. The party who entered the rebel lines with a flag of truce, in reference to the disposal of the bodies of those killed in the action, went to within half a mile of Yorktown. They were conducted by bridle paths, under escort, but were nevertheless enabled to ascertain that Yorktown is being strongly fortified, and that there are other batteries between that point and Great Bethel. We also have intelligence direct from Old Point Comfort by the arrival of the *Quaker City*, somewhat noted for the efficiency of her services as one of the blockading fleet off the Capes of Virginia. She has been under steam constantly for forty-eight days. During her absence, her place is supplied by the *Star*, formerly known as the *Monticello*.

Mr. BURLINGAME, having withdrawn from the mission to Vienna, has been tendered the mission to China, which he will no doubt accept. It is thought that Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS will be appointed to the vacant Vienna Mission.

The Western Virginia Convention spent most of the day yesterday in discussing the declaration reported from the Committee on Business, providing for the ultimate ousting of the present State officers, through the establishment of a Provisional Government. Mr. DORSEY, of Monongalia, took strong ground in favor of an immediate division of the State, but Mr. CARLILE opposed it, for the reason that Congress could not recognize such division. During the morning session Mr. CARLILE reported, from the Business Committee, an ordinance vacating the seats of all the State officers now in rebellion against the Federal Government, in accordance with the terms of the declaration before reported.

The returns of the Maryland Congressional Election indicate with tolerable certainty that the whole Union delegation, with the exception of Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, is elected. Mr. DAVIS, however, is defeated by a professed Union man—Hon. HENRY MAY.

The body of Lieut. GREBLE, killed at the battle of Great Bethel, yesterday reached Philadelphia, and was interred with suitable honors.

The screw steamship *Canadian*, belonging to the Montreal Steamship Company, running between Liverpool and Quebec, on the 4th inst., while outward bound, run upon a field of sunken ice, eight miles south of Belle Isle, and sunk in about half an hour, invoking the loss of from twenty to thirty lives. There were about two hundred people on board, including the crew, and one hundred and eighty were saved in boats, and have arrived at St. Johns, N. F. Although the vessel was divided into three compartments, she struck the ice in such a manner as to open them all. She was a fine new steamer, 2,000 tons register, built at Greenock, Scotland, in 1860, of iron, with three decks, and having, besides her steam power, a full supply of canvass, being rigged as a bark. She had a direct-acting engine of 500 horse power, with two cylinders of 66 inches each, and 45 inches stroke, with tubular boilers. Her propeller was 17 feet in diameter, and had seven blades. She was a first-class packet ship, and had accommodations for five hundred passengers. She was fully insured in England.

A letter received in this City, dated Carthagena May 26, 1861, states that the only item of any consequence to commercial interests is the continuance of the civil war, which, however, is drawing to an end, and the probable result will be the triumph of the Revolutionists.

In the suit on Thursday, heard before the General Term of the Supreme Court, brought against the Sheriff, and involving the sufficiency of a levy, (which was stated in the TIMES of yesterday,) the Court have now decided that a levy is properly made when the property levied upon is inventoried on the premises, and so returned.

The Stock Market, yesterday, continued active and somewhat speculative, particularly for New-York Central, which closed at 73¼@73⅜. Sterling Exchange left off at 105½@106 for Bankers, and 103½@105 for Merchants' Bills, after considerable transactions in both descriptions.

A fair demand prevailed for Flour yesterday, but at drooping prices. Wheat was in brisk request, and sound lots were quoted firmer. An active business was transacted in Corn at steady rates; and in Sugars at buoyant prices. Coffee was pretty freely sought after, as were also Firecrackers, Molasses, Resin and Whisky. Cotton was in less demand. Provisions, Rice, Fish, Candles, Oils, Seeds, Spices, Hay, Hemp, Hops, Hides, Leather, and Metals were inactive. The freight engagements were moderate.

The Advance into Virginia—Necessity of Prudence and Economy of Life.

We ventured, in our edition of the 4th inst., to suggest to Gen. BUTLER the certainty that he would find, along the old road leading from Hampton, through Yorktown and Williamsburgh, to Richmond, a well-planned and well-garrisoned redoubt, or some other earth-work, with a strong profile, at every available point on his march. We ventured further to intimate that there were more roads than one by which his division could operate upon the Capital of Virginia, and to allude to the cost, in men and time, necessary to attack and take those positions as too great to justify the expenditure.

We cannot well add to the force of what we then said on that subject, and we are unwilling to reproach a brave commander for the miscarriage of an expedition which we are willing to believe resulted rather from inexperience and undue haste than from any incurable incapacity for command. We now recur to the unfortunate incident that characterized the General's first forward movement, for the purpose only of again insisting on the inexpediency of hastily attacking strong intrenchments, until it has been ascertained, beyond all dispute, by ample and conclusive reconnoissances, that the positions can be carried by a direct assault. If they cannot, then let our officers compare, by consulting with the practical men who abound in our volunteer armies, the cost of time and blood required to pass the glacis, cross the ditch and mount the parapet of the opposing work, with the delay and labor of *opening a new road* around the position and out of the range of its guns, and protecting the new line, by adequate defences, against the hostile garrison that will be left behind.

It is precisely under cover of their intrenchments that the insurgents can best meet our brave troops; and it is precisely there, we repeat, that they should be allowed, wherever it is admissible, to remain undisturbed. The rebels are in no position to take the field with an available army; and we can much better afford to spare the men to guard our communications, and watch all their intrenchments, and cut off the supplies of all these isolated posts, than we can afford to shed the precious blood which it will always cost to carry them by assault.

And here let us say that in taking up a position in front of such earth-works as we do not doubt Gen. BUTLER will find at numerous points in his progress, experience has shown that one of the most effectual means of annoying the garrison, and impairing the efficiency of its artillery, is the formation of *rifle-pits*, where the concealed marksmen, themselves perfectly protected, are able to pick off the gunners of the intrenchment while in the act of firing.

In the loose, alluvial soil of lower Virginia, squads of riflemen can take up their positions, and dig sufficient pits to cover themselves effectually in a single dark night—whence they can keep up a steady and continual fire upon the gunners, by daylight, until they are relieved the succeeding night. If these earthworks *must be taken*, let the difficult enterprise not then be attempted hastily; but let the guns first be silenced, or partly silenced, by getting rid of the best gunners; and then, after providing suitable scaling ladders to mount the parapet, or portable bridges to cross the ditch, all prepared in advance, with duplicate supplies, in the certainty that many of them will be shot away by the flank fire of the defences—let the assault be made, not in the broad daylight, but by picked men in the gray of the morning, with darkness enough to cover the retreat in case the brave fellows are repulsed, and daylight near enough to enable them to make good their position if they succeed in mounting the parapet and entering the work.

On the route which the insurgents have selected for their line of defences, and along which Gen. BUTLER seems to have determined to force his way, he must be well prepared—as we represented emphatically ten days ago—to carry redoubt after redoubt, and one entrenched position after another, all the way from Yorktown to Richmond.

We cannot approve of the policy which has selected this route for an advance on Richmond, and would have preferred either to see the General's column take up its line of march through the Counties south of James River, or even that north of York River; yet, if there are strategical reasons for the course he has taken—which we do not presume to deny that there may be—we cannot too strongly urge that the army shall be well provided with an adequate train of artillery, to respond to the fire of the batteries; and that the fortifications, which the rebel forces have had ample time to make as strong as they wish, shall be approached with all the caution, and all those means and expediencies which experience has demonstrated to be essential to the successful assault of such positions.

We are not fault-finders. It is our wish to make every allowance for the inexperience of men who have stepped from the ranks of civil life to the command of armies, and are thus thrust suddenly into positions requiring all the resources of practical skill and science for the successful prosecution of their new and difficult duties. That skill and science is, however, to be found in great abundance in the ranks of our volunteer companies; and we do not doubt that if the officers in command will let their men know the precise duties to be performed, and give them reasonable time, they will find the skill to devise the plan, and the courage to execute it, in every regiment of Northern freemen now in arms for the preservation of the National Union.

We could almost say to Gen. BUTLER that, for the success of the operations under his generalship, he will find the spade and the shovel a more potent implement than the musket; and that if he takes the trouble to select from among his brave soldiers the young civil engineers, the railroad contractors and bosses, and the pick and shovel men, they will smooth the way into the hostile intrenchments quicker and with less sacrifice of life, than he can hope to enter by the force of the bayonet alone.

The same class of men should also be selected, in due time, from the several brigades said now to be marching on Harper's Ferry.

We have already given the reasons for our conclusion that that point will not be earnestly defended by the insurgents. The most recent advices, announcing the destruction of the nearest bridges across the Potomac, and the withdrawal of the rebels from the Point of Rocks, indicate clearly an intention to retire from that untenable position to Winchester, and thence to Manasses Gap, and finally, we imagine, towards Staunton.

The destruction of the bridges will entail the speedy necessity of providing for the passage of the Potomac at more than one point, both above the Blue Ridge, and below the Katoctin mountain.

We have no doubt that a pontoon train has been provided to meet this emergency. We will take occasion to say, however, that *the flat-bottomed scows*, which are very abundant on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—where they are used for the transportation of wood and stone—will enable the army to form as many military bridges across the Potomac as they may need, and incomparably better bridges, too, than ever an army carried with it, in the shape of portable military batteaux.

There are many inlet and outlet locks, by which the boats can be floated out from the canal into the Potomac; and if these boats are sent forward from Washington and Georgetown, with the needful stringers and planks, ropes, cordage and anchors, the practical men in the ranks of the army, properly selected for the purpose, will bridge the river at almost any point which can be selected, in a day.

We are aware that the locks and the dams near Harper's Ferry are reported to have been destroyed by the rebels. But we know, also, from the substantial character of those works, that they cannot have been even materially injured so quickly by the parties engaged in these outrages. And, therefore, we are confident that if Gen. KEIM seeks out the Canal Engineers, Superintendents and Contractors under his command—of which we dare say Schuylkill County and old Berks alone have furnished scores—and puts them at that work, they will jerk out the rocks which have been thrown into the canal, repair the locks and swing new gates—of which there is an abundant supply already framed along the line—before he can collect the boats together.

The want of adequate bridges across the Potomac, therefore, if timely provision is thus made, is not a consideration which should be suffered to impede the passage of troops, whenever and wherever needed, across that river.

The Potomac, like all the rivers which rise in the Alleghany mountains, is subject to sudden and great floods; and no prudent commander will risk the safety of his army and communications upon the precarious use of a ford, however shallow it may prove to be at extreme low water.

Congress and the Rebel States.

The approaching session of Congress should be as brief as possible, and to that end the business to be submitted for its consideration should be digested and condensed in advance. The events which have called them together are so recent and familiar, that the members can scarcely fail to comprehend at once the most important duties to be required of them, and will so be prepared for their prompt discharge. The times demand vigorous action, looking to immediate results, and not to speculation or experiment. Money in large amounts must be provided. The Navy must be increased, the Army enlarged. These are primary necessities which everybody understands, and about which no lengthened discussion will be necessary. They should be first in order, and the enactments called for in regard to them should be promptly made. After these will come a general bankruptcy law, the passage of which is suggested in many quarters as among the imperative duties of the session. A modification of the revenue laws will probably be asked for, and will have to be considered.

The most delicate and intricate questions with which Congress will have to deal are those which grow out of the hostile action of the revolted States. It must be taken for granted that their rebellion will be subdued by the Government—but what, when that shall have been accomplished, will be our action in respect to them? They have thrown off their allegiance to the Constitution, and refuse to be recognized as among the United States. In some of them—two or three at least—the people may be said to be unanimous in their disloyalty. In others there are many who are loyal, and in others still even a majority, who, if left to their own free volition, are in favor of the Union. It has been suggested that an act of Congress be passed repealing the acts by which they entered the Union; thus restoring them to the condition of Territories, to be governed as such until the people shall enact a fresh Constitution, and ask to be readmitted into the Union. It is argued that by their rebellion they forfeited their position as independent States, and that they can have no place in Congress under their present Constitutions; that their organic laws ceased to be of force when their loyalty was abandoned, and must be reënacted before they can resume their former positions. How much of sound policy, or practical wisdom there may be in these suggestions, it will be for Congress to determine. In States like Virginia and Tennessee, where there are loyal citizens in numbers sufficient to preserve their State organizations, there will be no difficulty; but in South Carolina and the other Gulf States, where treason is almost universal, it may well be that a territorial condition is the only one that will be compatible with their position, when their rebellion shall have been overcome. How long they will continue so will depend upon themselves. Their way into the Union will be plain. When they shall have loyal citizens enough to frame a Constitution and seek admission, they can come in. Until then, they may remain as territories, to be governed as such.

SOMETHING NEW.—We clip the following from the Austin (Texas) *State Gazette*:

> "The positive declaration, repeated at different times, and transmitted from Washington to the Press in every section of the country, that LINCOLN has determined to hold the next session of Congress at Chicago, is significant. It is conclusive of the fact that he and his advisers believe that the march of President DAVIS at the head of the Southern army on Washington is certain; and in that contingency that its conquest is inevitable."

The honor intended for Chicago is news at the North, nor have we dreamed of any necessity of removing the "next session of Congress" to that city. We have known that the "march of the Southern army" was towards Washington; but we know, too, that it halted suddenly at Harper's Ferry and Manassas Gap, and that it seems now only anxious to be let alone, or be permitted to retreat in a quiet way. Neither of these favors will be granted. That "Southern army" is wanted at the Capital, and Gen. SCOTT has made up his mind that some part of it at least shall be marched there. What the General resolves upon is very apt to be carried out; and if President DAVIS desires to summer in Washington, it will only be necessary for him to remain a few days at Manassas Gap, and he will be escorted to that city in state. Gen. SCOTT is exceedingly hospitable, and his Provost Marshal will see that President DAVIS is properly accommodated.

"Help Me, Cassius, or I Sink."

The reply of JEFF. DAVIS to the Maryland Commissioners, who lately went "a journeying" to Montgomery, bears little evidence of that confidence which characterized the earlier productions of the traitor President. Its softened tone and insinuating blarney in relation to Maryland sympathy with secession, and the earnestness with which it is reciprocated, are but introductory to the great fact which looks anxiously out from the body of that document, to with a desire for a cessation of hostilities until Congress shall meet in July. Heretofore his language has been, no negotiation, no compromise, no return to the Union, no recognition of the Constitution, but onward, right onward to Washington, there to dictate the terms of peace from the parlors of the White House, or the rotunda of the Capitol. His great idea of the age, the grand reconstruction of society, the new civilization based upon human Slavery, was to be initiated at the point of the bayonet, and was to culminate, not in the independence and advancing glories of the South alone, but by the subjugation of all the States; was to spread from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the Gulf. Successful, beyond all precedent, in the stealing of forts and arsenals, sub-treasuries and mints, he embraced the faith that Southern arms were to be as invincible in propagandism, as Southern thieving had been triumphant in its villainy.

It is evident, however, that a great change has come over "spirit of his dream." The mighty uprising of the loyal States, the solidified ranks that have sprung up as if out of the ground, for the defence of the Constitution, have opened his eyes to the astounding fact that the the tide of conquest is rolling South with a power that he cannot turn aside or resist. Not only has Washington eluded his grasp, but his own destruction is impending with a certainty against which he cannot, if he would, be blind. The total ruin of Southern finances, the destruction of Southern commerce, and utter paralization of Southern trade, have already developed the madness and folly of his treason, while the greater ruin which war will carry to the South in the future, alarms at once his conscience and his fears. Hence his intimation to the Commissioners that he deprecates war, that he desires peace—that he would "readily entertain any proposition from the United States tending to a peaceful solution of the present difficulties"—and the cautiously expressed thankfulness with which he receives the "suggestion that there should be a cessation of hostilities now impending until the meeting of Congress in July next, with a view to the adjustment of existing troubles by means of negotiation rather than the sword." The simple truth is, that the great conspirator is terrified by the storm his own treason has conjured, and would gladly hide himself from its fury. He is already in the shadow of "coming events," and is looking for a refuge from the deeper darkness of the future.

There is in this letter, however, the glimpse of a policy for which those who have the management of our national affairs should be prepared. It is evidently intended to ply the Government with propositions of compromise, either earnestly conceived, or as a decoy for the timid Union-men of the Border States, and the sympathizers with secession at the North. No such propositions can now be entertained. The day for compromises has passed. The honor—the dignity—the very existence of the Government, require that no negotiation, no treaty, no compromise, shall be had, or made, with rebellion, while it stands in a menacing attitude, with arms in its hands. There are no two Governments, no two Confederacies, no two Powers, within the legitimate boundaries of these United States. If the seceded States shall dissolve their conclave of conspirators, disband their armies, and return to their allegiance to the Constitution, whatever they may have suffered of wrong, will be frankly and promptly redressed. Whatever there may be of danger to their rights and interests in the future, will be cheerfully and carefully provided against. But until they do this, there should be no cessation of hostilities, no pause in the pursuit and punishment of treason. The Government must assert its majesty by the vindication of its prerogative, and the manifestation of its power. To treat with armed traitors otherwise than for their surrender, is to acknowledge the propriety of their treason. To compromise with the leaders of rebellion, is to acknowledge that the Government is powerless to protect its citizens or enforce the laws. This should never be. Better fight this conflict out to the bitter end, at whatever cost of blood or treasure, than by an exhibition of weakness or timidity now, invite treason to renewed outbreak, and entail anarchy and civil strife upon the generations who are to come after us.

HOW LONG WILL THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT BE WITH US?—Though the disposition lately manifested by the English papers is, on the whole, more favorable to the North than it was two weeks ago, it would be imprudent to place too much reliance upon this apparent improvement, or to believe that it will gradually increase, regardless of events which may modify or change its course. There is very little doubt to-day that these feelings are subordinate to our success in carrying on the war, and to her ability in supplying her manufacturers with cotton. This is the ground upon which our cause will be judged hereafter, and we must henceforth be prepared for all kinds of eventualities in our relations with England if we do not contribute our quota of victories to the bulletin of Transatlantic news, and of cotton to Manchester and Birmingham. We must also expect that a series of reverses to our arms will, in all probability, decide the British Cabinet to acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States, for whom it has already exhibited more than a usual share of sympathy, while a want of cotton would very likely induce England to break our blockade. The fact is that the English Government sees in the rebellion of the South but a revolution similar in its character to the several revolutions which have lately taken place in Europe—legitimate, if successful; if not, illegitimate. Hence she will be governed in her relations with us according to the turn events will take within the two ensuing months.

This is at least what must be inferred from the opinion expressed by two journals, the *Moniteur* and the *Presse*, published in Paris. The London correspondent of the *Moniteur* says nothing is more precarious than the sympathies of the British Cabinet towards the Northern States; the *Presse* declares that the neutrality of England will not outlast the duration of its supplies of cotton, and that the day when cotton shall be wanted by the English manufacturers that interest will extinguish all the influences the North can exert in England. The *Presse* concludes by advising Mr. LINCOLN to hasten and wrest from the hands of the rebels all the Federal property he is pledged to recover.

This language, coming apparently from a disinterested source, is clear, and leaves very little room for misinterpretation. It must warn us against placing too much reliance upon the disposition of European Cabinets, and induce us to exercise our utmost efforts in the prompt suppression of the Southern rebellion.

English Intervention Impossible.

Now that we Americans have given vent to our national indignation and disgust at the time-serving utterances of certain English statesmen and English Presses, in behalf of the Cotton State rebellion, we can afford to let the matter drop. We may depend on it that the self-interest, as well as the moral convictions, of all the enlightened nations of the earth, will prevent them from ultimately taking any active part with the Pro-Slavery conspiracy that now threatens to destroy our Union. That England should have seized the passing opportunity to make herself disagreeable to a people with whom she has twice been in conflict, without either honor or profit, might have been expected. But that her rulers are ready to hazard a war with the United States Government, when the result will be merely to show a sympathy with human Slavery, should never have been anticipated. It is simply absurd, and will not happen. We may go on with our blockade and with our fighting, without fear of England's intervention against us.

For why should England attempt to raise the blockade of the Southern ports? Persons who are uneasy on the subject, reply: England is bound to have Southern cotton, because four or five millions of her people are dependent on its manufacture for a living. They must have cotton or starve.

If we grant in all its force the necessity of England to have a supply of cotton, we must remember that breaking up or annoying the American blockade will not relieve the English Government of embarrassment. To do the former effectually will cost a war with the United States Government and entail a waste of treasure far greater than would result from lack of employment to that portion of the population of Great Britain that now obtain a living by American cotton. The same amount of money expended in India would aggrandize an English colony and render English manufacturers wholly independent of the world. Is not this wiser than to go to war with the United States about our blockade?

But granting that English common sense should not settle down finally in this view of the case, and that the English Government should decide that the interests of civilization require an early abandonment of the Southern blockade, and should attempt to force this decision, how long would it take the English Ministry to find out that opening the Southern ports is not tantamount to obtaining a full supply of cotton? Cotton must be grown before it is gathered. It must be gathered before it is ginned and bagged. It must be transported from ten thousand plantations before it is ready for bottoms in New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah or Charleston. Is it to be supposed that the Government of the United States, if assailed by an alliance of England and Southern Slavery, will leave Southern slaves and Southern plantations in the serene enjoyment of peaceful agriculture that is the pre-requisite of the annual engorgement of Southern ports with cotton? Stolid English cotton lords—if, indeed, they are stolid—would soon learn that with unlimited ways and means of invasion and disturbance of Southern agriculture, the United States will gage its policy always by the nature of opposition it is menaced with; and that the raising of our blockade is a measure that will fall far short of furnishing a cotton supply. And if there is no relief for English looms in breaking up the blockade of the Southern ports, still less would there be in the petty annoyance of trying to run the blockade. This would only irritate the United States Government, without holding out a prospect of the least substantial benefit to English manufacturers or the South.

It is impossible to find, in any view we can take of the Cotton question, how England can profit by attempting to interfere with our blockade of the Southern ports. On the other hand, it is evident enough that, under the deprivation now brought upon her, the strongest incentive will be applied to her capitalists to develop one of her own richest and greatest colonies. Is it possible that the statesmen of Great Britain could hesitate a moment which path to choose, if nothing but self-interest and national aggrandizement were involved in the choice? But when we remember that any English interference with our internal quarrel would make England at once a party to the war, and an active upholder of the right of perpetual Slavery, we know that the moral sense of the English people would revolt at the outrage, and that any Ministry leading them into such a position would go out in a twinkling.

We may, therefore, safely leave all English sympathizers with the Southern rebellion to a sterner logic than they know anything of. In scolding the United States Government, they are exhausting their remedy. They are simply "kicking against the pricks."

THEY ONLY WANT PEACE.—It is just now the cue of the organs of secession to clamor for *peace*. There is no question of loyalty involved,—no issue of law as against treason,—nothing but the alternative of *peace* or *war*. The Southern Confederates are the meek and gentle representatives of peace:—the National Government, with open and shocking ferocity, demands war. The Baltimore *Sun*, which advocates the cause of secession very much after the style of our *Journal of Commerce*, thus presents this view of the case:

> The term "recognition," as applied to the seceded States, is *with some* people about equivalent to "treason," "rebellion," &c., and these epithets are dealt out flippently enough by those who have not one word of sensible argument with which to sustain themselves. But "recognition" is at least the synonym of PEACE, and this is ten thousand times better than war. We must bear in mind that *the Southern States ask not war, they ask peace.* We—that is to say, the United States—refuse to recognize them, [illegible] them peace and insist upon the [illegible] of war. Whatever may be the principles involved, this is the fact; and the man who most zealously [illegible] for the Constitution, the Union and the Stars and Stripes, cannot deny the fact that *recognition is peace, and that this is what the South desires.*

This is a style of argument very well calculated to seduce old women and politicians who ought to be in petticoats, into sympathy with the Southern rebellion. There is no doubt that all the Southern States ask "recognition;" but that involves every possible surrender of national integrity, national honor and national existence. The South can have peace, if it will recognize and maintain the Constitution of the United States. When it repudiated the authority of that solemn covenant, it declared war upon the United States, and so long as it persists in rejecting it, it prosecutes and maintains the war. It matters not who fired the first gun, who seized the first fort, who plundered the first mint, though in each of these particulars the South is the offending party. But the act of attempted secession,—the formal rejection of the national Constitution,—the express and explicit determination to destroy the Government of the United States,—this was the act of war which that Government was required to meet, and the cry of the South for *peace*, is simply the protest of the apprehended burglar against the execution of the law which he has broken.

Have we Pirates at Home?

Notwithstanding the mistakes of fact and opinion which marked some of the earlier letters of the special correspondent of the London *Times*, we are indebted to him for very interesting and important revelations of Southern sentiment. The eagerness of the rebels for the countenance and aid of England compels them to receive Mr. RUSSELL with a degree of courtesy which is by no means characteristic of their intercourse with "outside barbarians;"—and it is but simple justice to a man placed in a position of no slight embarrassment, to say that he has, so far as we can judge, performed the delicate and difficult task intrusted to him with frank and fearless fidelity. He reports what he hears and sees in the Southern States,—what the leaders of the rebellion say, what they think, what they propose to do, and what they expect to do it with. All this is what we very much need to know, and, under the circumstances, it is precisely what we could not ascertain except through some such channel of contraband information as the special correspondence of the *Times* has opened for us.

One of the most striking, and, in one sense, interesting items thus brought to our knowledge is contained in the following paragraph from Mr. RUSSELL'S letter of May 7:

> "But it may be asked, who will take these letters-of-marque? Where is the Government of Montgomery to find ships? The answer is to be found in the fact that *already numerous applications have been received from the shipowners of New-England, from the whalers of New-Bedford, and from others in the Northern States, for these very letters-of-marque, accompanied by the highest securities and guarantees!* This statement I make on *the very highest authority*. I leave you to deal with the facts."

The "very highest authority" in this case unquestionably means *official* authority. It is a phrase by which correspondents always indicate an authority they are not permitted, or do not like, to name. We may fairly assume,—and that without much risk of mistake,—that JEFF. DAVIS told Mr. RUSSELL that these "numerous applications" had been made from the Northern States for his piratical letters-of-marque.

The first observation we have to make on the matter is, that we believe Mr. DAVIS lied. We have not the slightest hesitation in appealing to nearly every army officer who has ever been brought into close contact with him, for evidence of the fact that he is notoriously reckless of the truth or falsehood of his statements. He uses either, as will best serve his immediate purpose. In this instance his specific object was to impress upon Mr. RUSSELL, and through him upon the British public, the fact that even *Northern men* recognized the validity and legality of his letters-of-marque, and were ready and eager to adventure under them. This point established, it would be very easy for English shippers to infer that it would be much less heinous for *them* to engage in the same traffic. Having this powerful public motive for lying to Mr. RUSSELL, we have very little doubt that JEFF. DAVIS lied accordingly.

The second point is this: It will not be amiss for Gov. ANDREW, as well as President LINCOLN, to keep a very sharp lookout for such engagements on the part of men in the North. The possession of a privateer's commission, without the clearest possible proof that it was held innocently, should suffice to hang the offender without needless ceremony or delay. And if any such instance should occur without bringing the offender very speedily to the gallows, Englishmen may safely count on impunity for similar offences.

A Question Worth Answering.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 14, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Can you assign any reason why we are losing the valuable knowledge, courage and experience of the illustrious Gen. WOOL? Why not use him instead of so many bastard generals who can "blab beautifully" before an audience, but otherwise, *if they get* renown, it will be sheerly through the *counsels of subordinates!* Why not appoint military men instead of pettifogers, politicians and quacks? It will have to be done, ultimately, after we have been "licked" a few times. Why trust the lives of brave soldiers in such incompetent hands?

Our correspondent must understand that it is much easier to ask questions than answer them. We are bound to presume that the Government has some very good reason for whatever it does, and some still better reason for whatever it does not do. What that reason is, we may learn in due time, if we are duly patient and faint not.

One thing our soldiers, and the country, are learning already—namely, the utter folly and crime of giving high commands to men because they want them—because they *bore* for them — because they have rendered political services — which must be rewarded — because they have been active in enlisting soldiers—because they have influence, personal or political, or pecuniary with the Heads of Departments, or for any other reason whatever than that of their *superior qualifications* for the specific posts assigned. Our troops have already experienced one heavy disaster, and the country has sustained a serious disgrace, from the incompetence of a Brigadier-General. How many times this will have to be repeated before the evil is remedied, it is difficult to say. One thing is very clear:—nothing can tend more powerfully to protract this war,—to make it expensive, bloody, and fruitless of all results but carnage and disgrace, than the appointment of incompetent men to posts of high command.

Why Gen. Wool is not employed, we have not the remotest idea. The signal services which he rendered in this City at the outset of the contest,—the vigor, industry and faculty of labor which he then displayed,—show conclusively that other causes than his age and inclination operate to keep him aloof from the theatre of the war. Gen. Wool has won the respect and confidence of the country by his conduct in the field, and by the prompt and unflinching patriotism which he has always brought to its service. We are sure that his presence at some point of importance would inspire fresh hope and confidence in the public mind.

Misplaced Lenity.

A correspondent informs us that during a recent visit to Washington, he was present at a party of gentlemen who offered to bet heavy sums of money that the National Government dare not hang a traitor. He declares, further, on information derived during the same visit, that shipments of arms, provisions, &c., for the South, are constantly taking place in Northern ports, and especially in New-York, mainly by way of Baltimore, Cincinnati and St. Louis. And he expresses the opinion, moreover, that the Government is not even yet fairly awake to the fact that it is engaged in a life-and-death struggle, and that the only way to crush treason is by hanging the traitors.

We doubt not there is a great deal of truth in our correspondent's suggestions:—but we know there is much to be said in extenuation of the soft-hearted temper on the part of the Government, from which he apprehends so much mischief. The fact is, treason is something entirely new to this country. The rarity of the crime blinds the public mind, as well as the eyes of our rulers, to its enormity. A large part of our people are constantly engaged in the attempt to overthrow the existing Administration of the Government,—and this perpetual process tends, perhaps, to extenuate to the public conscience the guilt of attempting to overthrow the Government itself. At the outset of a rebellion, therefore, it is not strange that men in office, as well as men out of office, should look upon the acts of the rebels with a good deal more lenity than the nature of their conduct will justify, or the safety of the Republic will permit.

We confess that to our minds the Government is not meeting the just expectations of the country in its method of dealing with traitors. There is a degree of forbearance,—a kind of toleration practiced towards men who, under the very eye of Government, are plotting its destruction,—which does not indicate the temper required by such a crisis. A rebellion cannot be put down by rose-water. All paltering with treason,—all toleration of traitors,—all hesitation about crushing rebellion in the egg, is only cowardice, and increases infinitely the ultimate cruelty of the process. It encourages the traitors to fresh efforts. It holds out to them all the chances of brilliant success, and impunity if they fail. Nothing could be better calculated to protract the contest than such a policy.

We look to the coming session of Congress for legislation which shall remedy this state of things, and leave the Executive Department no excuse for further apparent toleration of the highest crime which the citizens of a free country can commit.

Wanted—A Fair Field.—The Southern *Confederacy* says, that "on no ground, as yet has the foul invader dared to venture where their enraged and burning soldiery can meet him in fair and open fight." The experiences at Grafton, Phillippa, Romney and Harper's Ferry demonstrate that their "enraged and burning soldiery" are so much better at retreating than the Federal troops are at marching, as not to afford an opportunity for a "fair field and open fight."

The Successor of Senator Douglas.

The telegraph has announced the appointment by Gov. Yates, of Illinois, of O. H. Browning, Esq., to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the death of Senator Douglas. Mr. Browning has been for many years a resident of the City of Quincy. He is by profession a counselor at law, and he occupies a place in the front rank of the practioners of Illinois. His name was recently brought prominently before the country by his able defence of Mrs. Burch, in the trial of that well-known divorce suit, he being the senior counsel of the defendant.

Mr. Browning, we believe, has been several times elected to the Legislature of Illinois, and is therefore not without legislative experience. He has never held a seat in Congress. In the Fall of 1852—the year of the Scott Campaign—he was nominated by the Whigs of the Quincy District as their candidate for the House of Representatives. He canvassed the district thoroughly in support of the electoral ticket, but, with the other Whig candidate in Illinois, he was defeated. His successful opponent was Hon. Wm. A. Richardson.

Mr. Browning continued to be identified with the Whig Party until its dissolution. He became a warm supporter of the Republican Party soon after its organization, and has continued in its ranks to the present time. His sympathies, we believe, have been with the conservative wing of that organization. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln, and was elected by the Illinois delegation to respond in behalf of that State to the speeches of the chairmen of those delegations which had opposed Mr. Lincoln's nomination, in which they peacefully acquiesced in the will of the Convention.

Mr. Browning is now about 50 years of age. He is a gentleman of pleasing personal appearance. He has been a close student of politics, in the study of which he has brought to bear a clear logical mind. He is an able, dignified and effective public speaker, and his experience at the bar has probably given him the experience necessary to be a ready debater in the Senate Chamber.

His appointment, we doubt not, will give general satisfaction to the citizens of Illinois.

News from Texas and Mexico.

New Orleans, Friday, June 14.

Texan advices say that Cortinas was attacked about a mile from Redmond's Ranche by a force under Capt. Benavides, and completely routed, killing seven of his men, wounding several, and dispersing the force. Cortinas escaped with about ten men into Mexico.

It is understood that a revolution is inaugurated in Tamaulipas.

Guizeo, the defeated candidate for Governor, issued a pronunciamiento to remove the question who should be Governor from the ballot-box to the sword. There was an impression that the revolution would become general, and Guizeo would unite his forces with those of Marques and Majica, who have been setting the Juarez Government at defiance.

Prince Alfred in Quebec.

Montreal, Friday, June 14.

Prince Alfred arrived at Quebec Wednesday evening. He was received by the civil and military authorities. He proceeded at once to the residence of the Governor-General. He was heartily cheered by a large concourse of spectators. He visited the citadel yesterday, and rode through the upper part of the city. There were no formal demonstrations, but he was everywhere received with the warmest tokens of loyalty and respect.

A Wagon Factory Burned.

Philadelphia, Friday, June 14.

The extensive wagon factory of Messrs. Baggs & Rowland, was burned after midnight. The firm was engaged in filling a large contract for army wagons. The buildings were fired in three places, supposed by an emissary of the enemy.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

VIEWS OF CURRENT EVENTS.

The Battle at Bethel—Censure of Gen. Pierce—How the Rebels mean to conduct the War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

The Capital is to-day filled with sorrow at the result of the attack upon the rebel batteries near Hampton, and the complaints are loud and deep that an important expedition was intrusted to the command of a raw militia General whose resources of genius and courage made no amends for his lack of experience. I have heard but one opinion expressed on this subject. Men of all grades seem to have a realizing sense of the necessity of experience in the commanders of armies. A majority of those who are now joining in this hue and cry would have maintained the opposite opinion three days ago, and have ridiculed the idea that education and training are essential to develop military talent, as the prosy suggestion of beaureaucratic and "red-tape" influences. The affair is sad and mortifying; but if it serves to inspire caution and circumspection, and to show the necessity of putting the right man in the right place, it will have answered a good purpose. That it will have this effect to a considerable extent cannot be doubted, and at the same time tend to produce the opposite consequences on the minds of our enemies by inspiring in them an overweeing confidence.

I have to-day conversed with an intelligent gentleman of this city, who recently went to Norfolk, and thence to Richmond, where he was imprisoned four days and nights on suspicion that he was a spy. He conversed freely with intelligent parties at the latter place, prior to his arrest, and learned that the feeling was strong and decided in favor of intrusting the conduct of the war to the experienced hands of the resigned officers of the United States Army. The militia Generals were superseded without ceremony when it was practicable to obtain the services of experienced officers of inferior rank. He mentioned two or three cases in point, and among them that of Gen. Gwinn, who has been made a Major-General by the State of North Carolina. He was placed in command of the rebel force at Norfolk and vicinity, but when the Federal Government began to concentrate its forces in that vicinity he was frankly told that the public lacked confidence in his experience. With equal frankness he replied that he would cheerfully give way to any competent and skillful Army officer. He was informed that the services of Col. Huger, late of the United States Army, could be had—when Gen. Gwinn immediately withdrew in his favor, and was assigned to other less responsible duties. The gentleman gave me another instance of the wisdom of the Secessionists in the essential matter of conducting the war, in which a General of the corn-stalk militia was constrained to yield the first place to the solid merits of a man of inferior rank, with whom the art of war is a profession.

Our people cannot too soon learn this lesson; and it may be hoped that the disaster at Great Bethel will powerfully impress it upon the minds of rulers and ruled.

There can be no doubt that in this great, free, energetic country, there exist a vast amount of military capacity, which circumstances will soon develop. The men born with the genius to command will soon show themselves; and in the nature of things, owing to the disparity of numbers, there must be vastly more of this talent in the body of the people, like the statue in the quarry, than has been eliminated by education or practical experience. But it is a great mistake to assume that men in middle life, without such training, are qualified for the chief command in war, because they have risen to the chief seats of honor in civil life. They may also be great captains in a rough undeveloped state, and their active cultivated minds, their knowledge of the world, and their aptitude for controlling men may render them exceedingly expert in the acquisition of military knowledge and experience, but they still must learn. It is not necessary for such happy geniuses to go through a long probation of study and practice in a military school. But after all there is much to be learned by study and practice, and it is safest for themselves and the country that they should acquire experience in the humbler spheres of military command before being intrusted with the control of campaigns. Franklin was self-taught, but he was well taught. His vast resources of knowledge were acquired by patient study, and not by mere intuition. Shakespeare was born a poet, but posterity would be none the wiser for it if he had not learned to read and write, and, by long years of study, practice and devotion to his literary pursuits, developed the hidden germ. If his mind had been occupied until middle life with politics, with law, or with commerce, his genius for poetry would never have found expression. Cromwell, Washington, Clive and Jackson were not regularly bred to arms from their youth up; but they had, nevertheless, the most valuable training. They were not immediately made Major-Generals and put in high commands; but rose gradually from humble positions in consequence of the rare merit displayed by them. It might have been safe to place them at the head of affairs in the beginning of their careers; but nobody among their cotemporaries knew them so well as to risk the experiment. We feel that they might have been trusted, because we learn from history that they were always equal to the emergency.

Great genius in any art is the rarest of gifts, and nothing is so unsafe as the attempt to predict its appearance, or to assume its existence. The most flattering promises often prove deceptive. Nothing seemed less probable than that the awkward, ungainly member from one of the rural districts, with a nasal twang and an addiction to cant, whose language was as unintelligible as his appearance was uncouth, was to become, by force of genius, the Lord Protector of England, after having sent the King to the block and his nobles into exile. There were scores of eloquent and accomplished members in the Long Parliament who would have received its honors, when it first assembled, in preference to Cromwell; and it was not until he displayed great talents for command that the first place was conceded to him by universal consent.

In the meantime, until the man of destiny appears, it is wisest to follow the line of safe precedents. Let us adhere to common experience, in the appointment of men known to be competent for command, until genius shall exhibit itself, and assert its natural superiority.

Observer.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

NEWSPAPER CANARDS—THE AFFAIR AT GREAT BETHEL—BUSINESS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT—EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, &C.

Washington, D. C., Thursday, June 13, 1861.

The telegraph conveys to your readers the details of the exciting news passing in this region, and your columns are fully occupied with accounts of the stirring events, in the midst of which we are now situated. The authentic reports brought to the War Department last evening of the exact state of affairs at Fortress Monroe, during the late fight at Great Bethel, happily are not so bad as the first accounts indicated.

Sensation reporters, availing themselves of every arrival here to glean from the new comer some item with which they may startle the community at home incline to magnify and distort the story they may hear, and rushing to the telegraph, they blaze away, without stint, and without the slightest care for accuracy, in order to make the most of their petty capital for the favorite journals of which they boast they are the "correspondents."

One of them, for example, tells his paper yesterday that Butler has taken the offensive battery at Great Bethel, with one thousand prisoners, etc. No such account reached Washington. It was either coined, or this enterprising reporter was egregiously *sold*. It was generally understood here that it was a sell, and little notice was taken of it, except by those who gobble down such extravagancies whenever and wherever they can find or create them!

This is a wrong towards the families and friends of the poor soldiers, who are away from their homes, fighting the battles of their country, and it should not be indulged in, at hap-hazard.

From the lips of Lieut. Butler (son of Col. Butler, who is attached to Gen. B.'s staff) I learned the general details of the recent collision at Great Bethel, the particulars of which, in the main, you have already received and published.

It turns out that but fourteen men in all were killed, in this fight, and forty-four wounded. Lieut. Butler furnished a list to the War Department, of the unfortunate dead and wounded, yesterday. Sharp criticism is exercised upon the imbecile course pursued by Brig.-Gen. Pierce, of Massachusetts, in this fight, who seemed to have lost his self-possession, or suddenly became utterly incompetent to fulfill his duties. He is described by an eye-witness as running up and down the lines, like a crazy man, shouting to his men, without any system, or apparent knowledge of what he ought to do, for a time. Then he fell into the rear, allowed his men to stand under the belching fire of a furious battery, for over an hour, without ordering a retreat, or, in fact, ordering anything. Such a man, with no more knowledge of field duty, and no more stamina than this, ought never to have been permitted to take a command, and thus risk the lives of thousands of men, *who awaited directions*, only, to "do or die." Those who know this man best, at home, now repeat what they said when Gov. Andrew appointed him to this high command—"it's a great mistake,"—and the event has proved the force of the assertion.

Notwithstanding the large exodus of troops from this City latterly, we have still a big army around us and within the city proper. Over forty thousand men are now within "hailing distance" of Capitol Hill. Rumors have been sent forth by these same sensation gentlemen that fears were beginning to be felt that the withdrawal of the large force sent to coöperate with Gen. M'Clellan, at Harper's Ferry and other places, rendered Washington but illy defended. Never was there a greater mistake, though the Government are ready and desirous to accept the services of the troops who come here in "fighting" condition. All loyal regiments, well equipped and furnished, I have reason authentically to *know*, will be welcomed, and received into the service at once. Business can readily be found for them; but they are not, at present, required for the defence of the Capitol.

The Departments are busy. At the War Department the time of Gen. Cameron is occupied most assiduously, from early to late, and an immense amount of labor is performed there at this time. In the Navy Department, Secretary Welles is fully occupied, too. The Post-office is not so hardly driven, inasmuch as a large portion of the business of that Bureau is cut off, from the fact that there are now no postal facilities being extended to the seceded States. At the Treasury crowds are constantly in attendance, and the clerks occupy "full hours" daily, in keeping the docket clear. Secretary Chase ordered the oath of allegiance to be administered to his employes, recently—following the example of all the other Departments, though tardily. This operation brought over a score of Secessionists to their bearings. They *refused* to comply with the Secretary's requisition, however, contending that they owed allegiance to their native States, *first*, and could not consent to swear to "support the *United* States," while their own States were not in the circle! Some twenty of these traitors thus responded, and they are not yet removed from the Treasury Department! They still cling to the fat pay which the United States Government affords its clerical operatives, and Gov. Chase still suffers them to enjoy these emoluments. This ought not to be permitted for one hour, when there are so many good and true and competent men, ready and desirous to serve the Government, and who need the benefits of these offices.

One of our New-York Representatives, Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, of the Newburgh District, is doing a good work here. He visits the camps every few days, and supplies the soldiers with franks for letters to their friends. Some trouble at first occurred in regard to this matter, but he very quickly set all right at the Post-office, on his arrival here recently, and says he shall continue so to aid the men who are fighting the nation's battles, until further notice. Mr. Van Wyck's example might well be emulated, in this particular, by other members of Congress, who have entirely neglected their constituents, in this respect, since the war broke out; Gen. Wilson, of Massachusetts, being the only other person whom I have known to take a similar interest in the troops, up to this time.

Yours, &c., S. W.

THE DOUGLAS FUND.

Homestead for the Senator's Family.

To the People of the United States, and more particularly to the People of Illinois:

Stephen A Douglas is dead! He has fallen at the meridian of life. For twenty-five years he has served the public honorably and without personal profit. For nearly twenty years he devoted his time, his abilities and his labors to his State and his country. He served both State and country from a love of both, and not from a hope of pecuniary profit. For the last four years he gave up his time and all other interests to his country, and, to the utter exclusion of all business pursuits, devoted everything, and at last, his life, to the salvation of the Republic, the integrity of the Union, and the maintenance of the Constitution. In the contest for these sacred and patriotic objects he has fallen in the very prime of life: but not until he had rendered incalculable benefits to the American people.

Fellow countrymen! While thus laboring for your interests and the interests of your posterity, his own means were lost. He died not only poor, but has left to his wife and children a legacy of debt. The only unincumbered piece of land—a small tract, less than three acres—of which he was ever possessed, was, when he died, the property of his widow. At the request of the people of Illinois, coming up to her even in the hour of her sorrow, she surrendered his remains to the State, and with them gave that piece of land for his interment, asking of the people only that she might be allowed to reside near the grave in which he reposes. She has thus given to the people of Illinois all that was left of Douglas. This lot, in which now rest his ashes, is in the centre of that beautiful grove known as his long chosen and favorite home. The surrounding portion of the tract is covered with mortgages. His children, his widow and his countrymen, to approach his grave must do so by permission of the sheriff, his creditors and strangers. Will the nation he has served forget Douglas in the tomb? Will the Republic prove ungrateful? Will the American people, whom he has served so long and so faithfully, suffer his widow and his orphans to be turned from the home he loved, the soil he defended, to seek elsewhere, and from strangers, a shelter and a support? Shall they be shut out from the sight of his tomb, and denied the melancholy satisfaction of being near his grave? Shall the wife and children of Douglas go forth homeless, houseless wanderers from the State of Illinois?

We propose to the American people, and particularly to the people of Illinois, to raise by voluntary contributions, a fund, to be administered by Wm. A. Richardson, Wm B. Ogden, John T. Stewart, Zadec Casey, David Davis, Thomas Drummond, and John D. Caton, for the redemption of so much of the property as will furnish his widow with a suitable home at Cottage Grove; or, if such selection should, by such trustees, hereafter be deemed inadvisable, to the purchase of a suitable home for them in the State of Illinois; and also to be invested for the support of the widow, and the education of the children of Stephen A. Douglas.

Hon. John D. Caton, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, will act as receiver of this fund, to whom all subscriptions, from States, counties, corporations, societies, committees and individuals will be remitted. His address is Ottawa, Illinois.

Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois, will act as Treasurer.

We commend the proposition, fellow-countrymen, to your earnest and immediate consideration.

RICHARD YATES,	J. Y. SCAMMON,
W. A. RICHARDSON,	D. A. GAGE,
WM. B. OGDEN,	SAMUEL S. MARSHAL,
ROBERT SMITH,	O. B. FICKLIN,
J. H. WOODWORTH,	JESSE K. DUBOIS,
T. H. CAMPBELL,	LEWIS D. ERWIN,
J. D. CATON,	R. E. GOODELL,
SAMUEL K. CASEY,	

Capt. Viele.

New-York, Friday, June 14, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We notice that our esteemed friend and citizen, Capt. Viele, of the "New-York Seventh," is engaged in forming a brigade to go into active service. His already well-earned popularity will be sure to win him success in this movement of his, and we can sincerely say that he eminently deserves it.

He is "the right man for the right place." As a graduate from West Point, the author of *Viele's Hand-Book*, and one who has already seen active service in the field, we know of none who more deserves encouragement in his laudable and patriotic enterprise, and we feel confident that our City will take an honest pride in aiding this movement of so deserving and accomplished an officer. Yours, respectfully,

A CITIZEN.

Arrivals in the City.

Captain Oliver Eldridge, of Massachusetts; Lieut. P. R. Stetson, (recently promoted from the volunteer militia,) of the U. S. Army; Capt. B. S. Babcock, of Conn.; W. G. Angell, of Providence; and P. S. Shelton, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Whitney, of Boston; Col. Abercrombie, of the U. S. A.; Judge Burrell, of Conn.; C. T. Pond and H. Trowbridge, of Conn.; G. Jerome and J. W. Strong, of Detroit, and J. P. Tweed, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

R. H. Bagly, of Paris, France; N. St. John and family, of Mobile, J. S. Webster, of the United States Revenue Service; J. Wilson, of Australia, and J. A. Brooks and family, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Col. J. B. Taylor, B. F. Rogers and Dr. Tenbroek, of the United States Army; J. L. Turner, of Maine; R. W. Jackson, of Rhode Island; F. M. Finch, of Ithaca; Dr. K. D. Lynde, of the U. S. A.; H. B. Leach, of Philadelphia, and V. J. Case, of Michigan, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Henry Hitchcock, of England; G. B. Sobier, of Boston; C. W. Crue, of Canton, and J. R. Inglenart, of West Point, are at the Brevoort House.

Lieut. J. G. Bennett, of the United States Navy; Dr. Charles Bell, of Peekskill, and J. S. Ward, of Boston, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

THE STEAMSHIP CANADIAN LOST.

Collision with a Field of Sunken Ice.

TWENTY OR THIRTY LIVES LOST.

St. Johns, N. F., Friday, June 14.

The Montreal Steamship Company's screw-steamship *Canadian*, Capt. Graham, which sailed from Quebec on Saturday morning, June 1, for Londonderry and Liverpool, struck on a field of sunken ice, eight miles south of Belle Isle, on the 4th inst., and sunk in thirty-five minutes.

One hundred and eighty-one persons were saved in boats and landed on Cape Bauld, from whence they were brought into this port this morning by a French bark.

From twenty to thirty lives were lost, including six cabin passengers, but as the ship's papers went down in the sinking ship, it is as yet impossible to tell the exact number drowned.

A portion of the mails were saved. Among those drowned were the mail officer and the second officer of the steamer.

The *Canadian* struck the ice under her foremast, and her three compartments were all broken in at once; whereupon she filled rapidly, and soon went down. The ice-field did not attract much attention when first discovered, as it looked small, and was scarcely above water. The steamer was going at slow speed at the time she struck.

The *Canadian* had 49 cabin and 71 steerage passengers, which, with her crew of about 80, made nearly 200 souls on board.

The following is the list of cabin passengers:

From Quebec.—Mr. Hutton, wife and daughter; Rev. Mr. Gleason, Mrs. Creser, Mr. McCaul and child, Mr. McCaul, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Noble and child, Mr. Brady, Mr. McKay, of Montreal; Mr. Gault, Fred. Ashley, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Norris, Mr. J. Brandon.

From Toronto.—Mr. Dazley, Miss Bird, Miss Ardah, Miss Holt, Mr. Ardah and lady.

From Hamilton.—J. Young, Mr. Thompson.

From Chicago.—S. H. Mayhew, G. W. Mayhew, A. Heathcote.

From New-York.—John Herseley.

From Portland.—T. S. Sykes and wife.

From Clarenceville.—Mrs. McFie, Mr. McFie.

From New Orleans.—S. R. Scott, A. R. Harrison, Mr. Gilmour, wife and two children, and servant; Mr. R. W. Dean.

From Cincinnati.—George Rathbone.

Returning to England.—Miss Plow.

Mr. Spencer, Purser of the *Canadian*, telegraps a list of passengers and crew saved from the steamship *Canadian*:

Cabin Passengers—Messrs. Rathbone, Rev. Gleason, J. W. H. Mayhew, Brandon, Gordon, Gault, R. and J. Young, Dean Brody, McLay, Thompson, Harrison, Scott, Ashley, Norris. McCall, wife and child, Gilmour, wife, two children and servant, McFie and wife, Coates, wife and child, Sykes and wife, Ardiah and wife, Mrs. Noble and child, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs Deaseley, Misses Plow, Adiah, Hall, McFie, Bird and Cresen.

Steerage.—Capt. Bedford, Messrs. Gill, Berriman, McNemary and child, Sam. Dickfil, W. and J. Hamilton, Ward E. Patterson, Bugehole, Lewrey, Bainbridge, Montgomery, Atkinson, Mustard, Falloon, Dunlap, Smith, Morgan, Gellis, Sange, Renil, Williams, Bakewell and boy, Roe, J. and D. Carry, Dewal, Wallace, Fogarty, Lacone, Mrs. Mudfield, Misses Galloway, Hamilton, Tweed and Dale, Jamison, McCauf, Graham, Cheshire, Akewell, Webster, Clingham, Cheshire, Cleghorn, Mr. Patrick and daughter.

All the ship's company are saved except the following: Messrs. Pauton, mail clerk; Davis, second officer; Evart Frances Templeton, seaman; Prassau, Fogarty, firemen; Arbuckle and McMillan, cooks, and Finney, steward.

All the ship's papers are lost. She had only 67 steerage passengers; three entered twice on the list.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Suspicious Death in Oliver-street.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 43 Oliver-street, upon the body of Catharine Crawford, an Irishwoman, 25 years of age, who died on Thursday forenoon under circumstances leading to a belief that she had been violently treated by John Crawford, her husband. Several witnesses testified, but neither was able to swear that deceased had been thrown down stairs, although such was the general impression. The jury declared that she came to her death from injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs, at the house No. 43 Oliver street, June 12, 1861. From the testimony the jury is unable to say how or in what manner the fall was occasioned.

Shocking Case of Infanticide.—The police, on Thursday night, found the dead body of a male infant, partially covered with rags, in Forty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. It was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and yesterday Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon it, without, however, obtaining evidence as to the identity of the parents. Dr. Wooster Beach, Jr., made an examination, finding the remains to be in an advanced state of decomposition, a cord drawn tightly around the neck, and other indications of violence. A verdict was rendered of death from strangulation at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

P. T. Barnum and Dr. Condit.—A meeting in behalf of the Inebriates' Reform Society will be held in the Second-st. M. E. Church on Monday evening next, at which addresses will be delivered by Mr. P. T. Barnum and Dr. Condit. Music by the Marshall Family. A collection will be taken. As the object is every way worthy, we hope to see the house crowded.

Death from Injuries.—On the 10th inst., Patrick Dooley, a young Irishman, employed on board the barge *Morris*, at Rondout, was severely injured internally by the falling of the tackle used for hoisting the cargo. He was brought to this City and placed in the Hospital; but his case was beyond medical aid, and he died yesterday. Coroner Jackman held an inquest in the case.

The Latest News—A Special Sunday Train.—A special train will leave New-York on the New-Haven Railroad to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at an early hour, arriving in New-Haven about 8 o'clock. The Sunday morning edition of the Times, with the latest intelligence from the seat of war, will be for sale by news agents at all the stations on the road, at 5 cents a copy.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR UNDERGARMENTS.

Elastic, unshrinkable and cheap! A great variety at very low prices.

A. RANKIN & CO., Hosiers, No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Cap of Invisibility.—This article, so convenient for scouting parties, is not commonly for sale in New-York stores, but Knox, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, has Summer Hats still more desirable, light as a zephyr, and as cool, shading and concealing every defect, and bringing every one's graces in the most magical manner. For style and fabric they are incomparably the best in the market.

[Advertisement.]

Now is the time for great bargains in English Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Mats, Rugs, and Matting, at the celebrated Carpet Establishment of Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street. New-York.

Rogers & Raymond.

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton st., and No. 214 Broadway,
having made up their minds to
MEET THE PUBLIC HALF WAY,
in the present unprecedented
SEASON OF DIFFICULTY,
hereby announce that their extensive, fashionable and varied stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
now ready, will be sold at prices to suit the most
ECONOMICAL BUYERS.
The motto of the firm is
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES,
even if they leave
NO MARGIN FOR PROFITS.
Come and see what fashionable fabrics can be sold for in a crisis like the present.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' Truss, Hard Rubber, waterproof, used in the bath, cleanly, indestructible, and protects the spermatic cord from injury. Office for the radical treatment of rupture, varicocele, &c., No. 2 Barclay-st.

Military Shoulder-Brace.

A superior article, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House), Manufacturers of Supporters, Belts and Bands.

Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 548 BROADWAY.

The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Soft Felt Hats for Gentlemen's Wear.—Public approval of my efforts as a hatter, in this department of hatting, to supply the lightest negligent hat for gentlemen's wear at a low cost, for many years past, led me to test the finest furs, in order to obtain a superior quality, and tint of color, suited to my retail or special sales. In announcing these beautiful and comfortable fabrics, I deem it due to myself to state that I am the only soft hat manufacturer who retails in the City of New-York, and consequently I can afford to sell, and do sell, a better and finer article, at a less price than is asked in Broadway. Gentlemen will do well to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere.

A. ESPENSCHEID,
Manufacturer of Gent's Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Flagstaff for Sale: Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Maison Doree,

By F. MARTINEZ,
No. 42 East 14th-st, Union-square,
(The Old Penniman Mansion.)

This superb Restaurant will be open to the public on and after SATURDAY, the 15th inst. Dinner "Ordinary," $1. Other departments according to bill of fare. Private rooms for couples or any number of parties. The entire fitting up of the premises is in the most elegant style.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

Summer Gaiters.—Ladies, the very best place in town to buy your gaiters is at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway. He will furnish you with comfortable, durable and neat articles. Like qualities characterize his boots and shoes for children, and French calf skin and patent leather boots for gentlemen. Make him a visit.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

Denman—Bishop.—In this City, on Thursday, June 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. M. D'C. Crawford Richard N. Denman to Mary Emily Bishop, both of this City.

Hilliard—Bell.—In this City, on Thursday, June 13, by Rev. E. H. Montgomery, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. John P. Hilliard to Miss Margaret P. Bell, all of this City.

Stanton—Brightman.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 13, by Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, Philip V. R. Stanton and Adelaide Brightman, all of Brooklyn.

Johnson—Polhemus—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 13, by Rev. A. A. Willetts, Jacob B. Johnson to Cornelia V. W., daughter of Theodore Polhemus, Jr., all of the former place.

Todd—Crane.—On Wednesday, June 12, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. J. H. Hobart, Albert Todd, of Bloomington Ill., to Mary H., daughter of Benjamin Crane, Esq., of Baltimore, Md.

M'Combs—Savage.—At Geneva, on Thursday evening, June 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas Toucey, B. S. M'Combs, of New York, to Sarah E., only daughter of Henry Savage, Esq.

DIED.

Voorhees.—On Thursday, June 13, Kate Swanton, eldest child of Wm. D. and Eliza B. D. Voorhees, aged 6 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, June 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Elihu Day, Esq., No. 452 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

Clare.—In this City, on Friday, June 14, Cornelius H., son of the late Joseph Clare, aged 33 years.

The friends of the family and of his uncles, Wm. H. and S. S. Dunscomb, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Bleecker-st., on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 5 P. M. Services will be held at Trinity Church at 5½ P. M.

Guldin.—In this City, on Friday, June 14, Mrs. Henrietta C. Guldin, wife of Rev. John C. Guldin.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the German Evangelical Mission, in Houston-st., between Eldridge and Forsyth sts.

Crofts.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 14, John Wheeler Crofts, son of Thomas and Margaret Crofts, aged 5 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 132 Carlton-av.

Strong.—In Flatbush, on Friday morning, June 14, Rev. Thomas M. Strong, D. D., aged 64 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, and also of his sons, Rev. Thomas C. Strong, J. Paschal Strong and Robert G. Strong, together with the clergy generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Flatbush, on Monday, June 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The clergy are invited to meet at his residence at 1½ o'clock precisely. The Flatbush av. cars leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, every 15 minutes. Special cars will be in attendance at Fulton Ferry, and will leave punctually at 12¾ o'clock P. M.

Vale.—On Friday morning, June 14, Charles B., youngest son of Gilbert and Jane A. Vale, aged 5 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, to which the friends of the family are invited. The remains will be conveyed to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Christian.—On Tuesday, June 11, Mrs. Catherine T. Christian, wife of Mr. John Christian, in the 28th year of her age.

Horton.—At City Island, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 12, Mrs. Elizabeth Horton, widow of Geo. W. Horton, aged 67 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, June 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Geo. W. Horton, Jr., City Island, whence they will proceed by steamboat to Westchester Episcopal Church, where the body will be interred at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends from the City will please take the steamboat *Edmond Griffin*, at Catharine-slip pier, east side, at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

Bolton.—In the town of Westchester, on Wednesday evening, June 12, at her residence, Catherine, wife of James Bolton, Esq., in the 62d year of her age.

The funeral will take place, from her residence, this day (Saturday,) the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in readiness at Harlem Bridge until 12 o'clock to convey friends from the City.

Copeland.—On Friday, June 14, Mary Ann Sherwood, wife of James Copeland, and eldest daughter of Daniel and Margaret Sherwood, aged 24 years, 10 months and 19 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, June 16, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, West Farms, N. Y.

Robley.—At Dunoon, Scotland, on Tuesday, May 28, of malignant sore throat, Robert, son of Harrington and Isabel Robley, aged 3 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class, 333.—June 14, 1861.
70, 10, 1, 25, 54, 50, 39, 14, 49, 59, 22, 63, 45, 34.
Kentucky, Class 334.—June 14, 1861.
36, 14, 72, 42, 41, 20, 64, 30, 70, 53, 3, 68.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

JUST RECEIVED, PER
SHIP "VANGUARD,"
And will be opened on Wednesday, 12th inst.,
500 of those white FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
190 Pieces, $27.

Our numerous customers who were disappointed some time since, in consequence of our running out of these desirable sets, can now have an opportunity of supplying themselves.

ALSO,
FINE BROOKLYN CUT-GLASS GOBLETS,
per dozen, $4.
CHAMPAGNES, $3 25. CLARETS, $3. WINES, $1 50.
SET OF FOUR DECANTERS, $3 75.
SILVER-PLATED WARE, and other goods, at equally Low prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF
ROOTS FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.

This Extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles, at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make, 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the Beer. General dépôt, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold, also, by most wholesale and retail druggists.

Steamship Adriatic, June 13, 1861.

Capt. Walker—Dear Sir: As passengers on the steamship *Adriatic*, under your command, we are unwilling to take leave of you without expressing our thanks not only for your invariable courtesy and attention to our comfort, but more particularly for the prudent caution, good seamanship and the unwearied watchfulness, by night and day, to which, under God, we owe our preservation during a somewhat perilous passage through the ice region. We embarked on the *Adriatic*, attracted by the reputation of the ship, without any particular knowledge of the merits of her new commander or officers. We have been happy to find that these are in keeping with the excellence of this unrivaled vessel, and we can unhesitatingly recommend our friends to sail in the *Adriatic*, under your care.

We remain very truly yours,

Reuben Chapman,	Mrs. E. W. Clark,
Mrs. A. Chapman,	J. Hinckley Clark,
J. D. Chapman,	Fannie Clark,
S. P. Chapman,	Mary W. Clark,
F. E. Chapman,	S. C. Clark,
E. L. Chapman,	Frank H. Clark,
H. J. Budington,	C. F. Loosey,
Edward C. Franklin,	Mrs. G. T. Cutter,
Richard M. Hoe,	Mrs. J. H. Jones,
A. E. Borie,	Mrs. A. P. Cummings,
Mrs. A. E. Borie,	Mrs. D. R. Harmony,
Miss E. C. Brower,	Geo. P. Standish,
Jno. B. Trott,	R. S. Howland,
C. MacKelly,	Mrs. Howland,
Jos. D. Mitchell,	Miss H. Woolsey,
Kenneth MacLea, Jr.,	Miss C. C. Woolsey,
Walter Cary,	T. B. Merrick,
Mrs. Cary,	Mrs. Merrick,
Trumbull Cary,	Jno. Merrick, Jr.,
Charles Cary,	E. Heckscher,
Miss M. M. Love,	J. Spencer Louther,
R. H. Bayley,	Geo. T. Weyleigh,
J. S. Wellford,	E. L. DeForest,
E. M. Wellford.	E. P. Beirne.

SUMMER.

$300,000 worth of new styles of Spring and Summer Clothing at extremely low prices, owing to the depression of business. Custom-room, Children's Clothing, and Furnishing Goods in same ratio. Money returned if not pleased.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Largest store in the City. Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.

THE ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. R. LE ROY,
No. 90 Cedar st.,
New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Southampton and Hamburg, per United States steamer BORUSSIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 15th day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

NEW BOOKS.

MICHELET'S NEW BOOK.

FRESH FROM THE PRESS.

Messrs. RUDD & CARLETON will publish next week
* * * THE SEA (LA MER,) * * *
Translated from the French Edition just published in Paris.
By M. J. MICHELET,
Author of
LOVE (L'Amour)—WOMAN (La Femme,) &c.

One large volume. Price $1 25.

THE SEA (LA MER.)

This is another of M. Michelet's exquisite volumes—half science and half fancy, with a blending in both of tender suggestion. Michelet is a man of genius, and shows a poetic nature in the treatment of his themes. His works have produced an impression upon the reading public almost without parallel in late years. Such audacity and delicacy, such vigorous analysis and tender sentiment were scarcely ever before so effectively combined.

The thousands who have read "Love" and "Woman," will need no urging to purchase his new book, "The Sea." It is as philosophical, as instructing, and as fascinating.

Also now Ready,
THE PARTISAN LEADER.
Complete, two vols. in one. Cloth, Price $1.

_ Sold everywhere, and sent by mail, postage free, by RUDD & CARLETON Publishers, New-York.

HINTS ON HEALTH IN ARMIES.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
HINTS
ON
THE PRESERVATION OF
HEALTH IN ARMIES,
For the Use of
VOLUNTEER OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.
By
JOHN ORDRONAUX, M. D.,
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in Columbia College, New-York.
One vol., 18mo. Price 37 cents.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

THE MILITARY HAND-BOOK
AND
SOLDIERS' MANUAL OF INFORMATION,
Embracing the Official Articles of War for the Government and Regulation of the Army—a complete dictionary of over one thousand military terms—Pay—List of Officers and Men—Rations—Equipments—Courtesies—Hints on Health and Comfort—How to Prepare Good Food from Poor Rations—Wounds, and how to Care for Them—All about Weapons of War, etc., etc.

Price, 25 cents. For sale at all News Dépôts. Single copies sent (post paid) on receipt of price.

BEADLE & COMPANY, Publishers,
No. 141 William-st., New-York.

☞ Agents wanted in every town and regiment.

MILITARY.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS,
CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.—IMPORTANT to the men lately under this organization, or to any others: Some of your officers will meet you SATURDAY, SUNDAY and MONDAY MORNING, pay you for your rations the last few days, and take you to an accepted regiment, where you will receive pay, rations and uniforms immediately. Call at No. 10 Centre-st., up stairs.

WHAT THE CLERGY THINK OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething:

We will teach our Susy to say a blessing on Mrs. Winslow for helping her to survive and escape the griping collicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus. It performs wisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less.

Rev. C. Z. WISER,
Selins Grove, Penn.

We have tried it, and know it to be all it claims.

Rev. J. S. HOLME,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

One of the most useful medicines of its kind ever presented to the public.

Rev. Dr. SHALER,
Portland, Me.

In our own family it has proved a blessing indeed.

Rev. SYLVANUS COBB,
Boston, Mass.

We have tried it, and know whereof we affirm. By its use, our infant has been brought through the critical period of teething with scarcely a fever.

Rev. A. JONES,
Jackson, Miss.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is sold everywhere, at 25 cents a bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY

That MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium. Sold everywhere, 25 cents per bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW vs. CRYING CHILDREN.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and

THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS THANK
MRS. WINSLOW

For the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

Beware of Counterfeits.

None genuine unless the *fac simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

An adjourned meeting of the Sons of Massachusetts will be held at the Astor House, Room No. 20, on THIS (Saturday) MORNING, June 15, 1861, at 10 o'clock, to complete arrangements for the reception of the First Regiment of Three-years' Volunteers. Every Massachusetts man is requested to be present.

RICHARD WARREN, Chairman.
John W. Candler, Secretary.
New-York, June 15, 1861.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
BATHING CLASSES.
1861.

Arrangements have been made for the season, as follows:

J. HALL, BATTERY, AND J. CLOYD, HOBOKEN.

Season Tickets, $4 50; Single Tickets, each 18 cents, or seven for $1; to be had at the Library, Astor-place, and down-town office, No. 59 Liberty-st.

THADDEUS V. TABER, Chairman Class Committee.

GERMAN SILVER WAITERS FOR THE TRADE.

An assortment of German silver waiters for silver plating, 10 to 28 inch, of both first and second quality, for sale to the trade, at less than the usual wholesale prices, by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SELPHO'S PATENT ELASTIC LEGS AND HANDS,
For lost limbs. Manufactured only by WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Ireland, via Queenstown, per United States steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 15th day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the general housework of a small private family; wages not an object, but a nice home; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 86 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant young woman, wishes a situation as chambermaid and do plain sewing; would take care of a child; has good City reference. Call at No. 67 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO DO FINE WASHING OR WAITING.—A situation is wanted by a Protestant English girl; good references. Apply at No. 27 Prince-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in washing, or do plain sewing; is fully competent to do any kind of work undertaken by her; best of reference. Can be seen at her last situation, No. 61 West 27th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady about to leave town, desires to obtain a good situation for an excellent chambermaid and waitress, who has lived with her for two years. Apply at No. 186 West 22d-st., at any hour on Friday, June 14.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; the country preferred; can take the entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen either in city or country. The advertiser has had many years' experience as family cook and baker; has lived with some of the first families in this country; can give the best of City references from her present employer. Call or send to No. 120 East 20th-st. Can be seen from 11 till 2 P. M. every day until engaged.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, such as ice-cream, jellies, soups and game, desserts of all kinds, also bread and biscuit, in the best manner; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 224 16th st., for one week.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A GOOD cook, by a woman who understands her business; can make the best of bread and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country if preferred. Can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 135 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; no objection to the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in rear building.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook. The best of City reference can be given. Has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 36 West 18th-st., on the first floor, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a person who thoroughly understands her business, is a good pastry cook and excellent baker, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 130½ West 18th-st., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, fish, meat, poultry, game and desserts. Call at No. 289 6th av., corner of 18th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good cook and first rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker. No objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 139 East 19th st., near 1st-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook, or as cook or assistant laundress, in a private family, in City or country. Is willing to take charge of a dairy. Can give satisfactory references. Apply at No. 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; no objections to go to the country. The best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 197 7th-av., below 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, wishes a situation as experienced cook; would assist in washing; good reference. Call at No. 111 West Twenty-sixth-street, second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—An active, neat young woman wishes either of the above situations or as chambermaid and waitress; makes bread, pies, cake, &c., and is a good laundress; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door; wages low.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable, well disposed girl, with undoubted references, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a good cook and baker or first-class laundress; an excellent hand over milk and butter; of obliging disposition. Apply at No. 278 6th av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or housework, in a small private family; will go to the country for the summer. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 327 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a young woman to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family; would go in the City or country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, who perfectly understands her business; or would do general housework; best of reference. Call at No. 91 Greenwich-av., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A WELSH Protestant girl wishes a situation to do general housework in a private family in City or country; is a good cook, washer and ironer and can give good reference if required. Apply at No. 149 9th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman to do general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, excellent laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 266 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; good City references given. Call at No. 160 Pearl st., near Sands-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl for general housework; must be honest and industrious, also come well recommended. Apply at No. 97 East 31st-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN with good reference wishes a situation in the country; is a very good plain cook, baker of bread and pies, and an excellent washer and ironer. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, with good City references, wishes a situation; can cook, bake bread and pies, and wash and iron first rate; is also a good dairy-maid. Can be seen at No. 434 Broadway, up-stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation to do general housework or good plain cooking, either in the City or country; is a hard working and industrious girl, an excellent washer and ironer, steady and trustworthy; has excellent references. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; she understands her business thoroughly; would like to go with a family to the country; has the very best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 295 2d-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant girl, a situation as nurse; she has been child's nurse for several years past, and for the last year has done chamberwork, waiting, and taking care of a baby; is willing to go in the country for the Summer months, and do the washing for a lady and baby; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 West 19th-st., until engaged.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a respectable colored woman, who can be highly recommended as nurse or attendant upon an invalid; she is fully competent for the duties required, having had great experience in sickness at New-Orleans. She can be seen until 19th June, at the residence of her present employer, No. 5 West 16th st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a genteel girl of 19 years, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; sews neatly; waits on a table; does embroidery in style; wages $6; also, her cousin, as plain cook or general servant; does up shirts in style. Wages $8. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a capable young woman; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, embroider, or would do chamberwork and waiting; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress; fully understands the entire care of an infant from its birth; is a first class seamstress; good City references. Call at No. 124 West 29th-st., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, 15 years old, wishes a situation in a respectable family; thoroughly understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's Machines, and is competent of undertaking all kinds of neat family sewing. Apply, for two days, at her mother's residence, No. 94 Essex st., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by young woman who can cut and fit children's clothing and do all kinds of family sewing. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 4 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American Protestant woman, as seamstress, or to wait upon grown-up children, or to wait upon an elderly lady; has lived seven years and eight months in her last place. Can be seen at No. 244 West 16th-st., third floor.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation at service, in the country, by an excellent Protestant girl. Apply at her present employer's, No. 157 Madison-av.

SERVANTS—BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, FOR various household duties, and other labor, and for either the City or country, can now be procured among the recently arrived immigrants, and at reasonable wages, on application at the Labor Exchange and Intelligence Office, Castle Garden. No fees charged to employers.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., can find the best class in the City at the Institution. Also, good [illegible] American [illegible]

COLORED HELP, COLORED HELP.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A situation by a young woman, to do general housework. Call at No. 110 Suffolk-st., for two days.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man, who will be found to fully understand his business; would assist in the garden, or keep a small place in order, if required; can produce six years' recommendations in the country, and three years in this City. Address S. W., Box No. 216 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN—COOK.—A GOOD MAN wants a place as coachman; also, has sister in a private boarding house, as cook or chambermaid; both can give good reference from their last place. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st., rear house, for one week, or until hired. Address a note to B. C.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER—HOUSEWORKER.—An Englishman and his wife wish situations; the man is a good and careful driver, and understands the management of horses thoroughly; is also a good gardener; the wife can cook, bake bread and pies, and wash and iron first-rate; can make butter. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a young man who understands the care of horses; is a good and careful driver; also, is a first-rate plain gardener; can give the very best references; has no objections to any part of the country. Address L. P., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable man a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a safe and careful driver; understands the treatment of all diseases in horses; also, the care of a vegetable garden; has no objection to town or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 Fulton st., second floor, cork manufactory.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single man as gardener and groom; is a good kitchen gardener, and understands thoroughly the care of horses and cattle; comes well recommended. Address A. H., Box No. 161 Times Office.

AS OFFICE BOY.—WANTED, BY A YOUTH, 18 years of age, a situation in an office or at any respectable employment; has lived three years in his last situation. Address J. C., Station D., United States Mail.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family. A family who is going to travel would be happy to hear of a place for their waiter man; he is a Scotchman and Protestant; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 1 Washington-square, for 4 days.

AS WAITER OR VALET.—UN JEUNE homme Français, parlant Anglais, et connaissant parfaitement le service de table, désire se placer dans une famille. Les meilleurs renseignements seront donnés. Pas d'objection de voyager ou aller à la campagne. S'addresser à No. 746 Broadway, Astor-place, Mr. Kerr's Grocery.

LAUNDRESSES.

A LAUNDRESS WISHES TO DO FAMILY washing at her own house; one who understands all kinds of washing. Prices reasonable. Call at No. 136½ West 19th st., top floor.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE LOCATION, WITH pleasant rooms and good board, at reasonable prices, for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen, at No. 188 14th st., three minutes' walk east of Broadway. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Seats at table for two or three day boarders.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING more room than they desire, will rent a few pleasant rooms, singly or in suite, with board. Parties desiring a pleasant home, may apply at No. 58 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT AND BACK parlor with adjoining bedroom and bath, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or 2 single gentlemen, in a strictly private family, at No. 94 West 13th st. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND adjoining bed-room, with board for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, can be obtained with a private family at No. 94 West 27th st; dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, dinner at 6½ o'clock, terms moderate, by applying at No. 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, near three ferries; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; house has all the modern improvements. Persons wishing a good home, may apply at No. 50 West 27th-st.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, OR SINGLE GENTLEmen, will find super-or accommodations in a very desirable location, by applying at No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, may find a very pleasant, airy room, and an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c. in the modern brown stone house, No. 81 Sands-st., six minutes from Fulton Ferry. Small and select family. Moderate terms. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st., a large room on second floor, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, a large bedroom on the third floor. Five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASant accommodations for families, or single gentlemen, can be had within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN A modern stone front house, where a few select boarders only are taken, will let with board a handsomely furnished front room, second floor, with hall room adjoining; also a fine front basement, as a physician's office. The house is pleasantly situated on Murray Hill. Inquire at No. 8 East 37th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—THE OWNER of the commodious house No. 1,348 Broadway, near 31st-st., has fitted and furnished to let in suites, first floor; well adapted for a professional residence. The drawing-room floor, consisting of five rooms communicating, for a party of gentlemen, or small genteel family. Apply of HOUSEKEEPER on premises.

RESIDENCE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A small genteel family may either board or take the charge of a handsomely-furnished house, elegantly located and quite accessible, with nearly all the advantages of the country and sea. The rent will be taken by a select family in board. Inquire at No. 4 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

TO LET WITH BOARD—IN HOUSE NO. 22 East 14th st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, a large room on second floor, and one on third floor, with bedroom off, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Also, a back parlor and extension room, elegantly furnished. Apply at house.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDing in 24th st., between Madison and 4th avs., having two or three more rooms than they require, would let them to gentlemen, with or without board, upon moderate terms; references exchanged. Address B. L., Box No. 197 Times Office.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

A FRENCH PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a large, whole furnished, second story, with piano, separate or together; also, a large fourth-story front room, with or without board; house, finest class; price moderate. Apply at No. 416 4th-st., (Albion place.)

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house in Brooklyn, near Atlantic Ferry, will accommodate a single gentleman with the comforts of home. Inquire at No. 115 Congress-st.

NO. 32 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlors and bedrooms, with or without board. The house is first class, location pleasant and convenient to cars, stages, &c. Apply at No. 190 10th-st.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM ON THE THIRD floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th st.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment. W. F. TUCKER & CO.

CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM, OF from 100 to 200 acres of good land, unincumbered, first-class modern improvements, out-buildings, fruit, &c., for which one of the best houses in Brooklyn will be given in part pay; the balance will be paid in good stocks and cash. Address Mr. JONES, Box No. 3,716 New-York Post-Office.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of sale fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.

Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms. Orders to be addressed to JOS. G. & I. EDGE, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. E. FOULDS, Jr.; remember the No., 89 John-st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIRE CRACKERS.—ALL SIZES; COLUMBIAD, cannon, pistol and usual size, of best quality, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by WETMORE, CRYDER & CO., No. 71 William-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TWO COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Built in the best style of Tudor Gothic, with double brick walls, marble facings, covered with slate, having ample stables, coach-houses, &c., from the designs of A. J. Davis, Esq., architect, of this City. They are situated on handsome lawns, on Winga Hills, opposite the residence of Richard Lathers, Esq., about five minutes' walk from the New-Rochelle dépôt, 45 minutes from the City. They contain 15 rooms, spacious porches and verandahs, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound.

The location is most salubrious; neighborhood select and free from any kind of nuisance; good schools and churches within walking distance. They will be sold or rented to acceptable families, furnished or unfurnished, on moderate terms, as they were built to establish a select neighborhood, rather than profit. Apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FURNISHED country seat on the New-Haven Railroad, 45 minutes from New-York, with about 14 acres of land, in lawn, garden, meadow and plow-land. The improvements consist of a handsome modern-built mansion, containing 15 rooms, with pantries, closets, cellars, range in kitchen, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, &c.; well arranged stables, carriage-house, poultry and wood-house, workshop, ice-house, filled; fish-pond, garden, planted, field crops do.; a variety of fruit and ornamental trees, in lawn and garden, will be disposed of, with furniture, horses, wagons, cows, poultry, &c., as may be desired. For particulars, inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 10 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY on the place.

COTTAGE TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST OF July, a new and beautiful cottage, containing 10 rooms beside kitchen, with stable and about one acre of ground, situated in a pleasant grove, with no objectionable surroundings, at Orienta, N. Y., commanding a view of Long Island Sound, one hour's ride from New-York on the New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of S. HALSTED, Mamaroneck, N. Y., or HALSTED & STILES, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—30 miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad, at a low price, consisting of good house, barn, &c., 1½ acres of land tastefully laid out, good garden, shade and fruit trees in abundance; suitable for a school, boarding-house or gentleman's residence; is furnished and in complete order, possession immediately. Address, with real name, Box No 2,981 Post-office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR TWO MONTHS, a splendid villa residence in the suburbs of Flushing, containing 14 rooms; 50 minutes from Fulton Ferry, and 4 minutes' walk from railroad dépôt. Apply to S. K. ROBERTS, corner Bowne-av. and Madison st., Flushing or to J. KIMBER, at J. S. Aspinwall's, No. 86 William-st., New-York.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE, CHEAP—ONE mile from the dépôt, at White Plains, on the Harlem Railroad, one hour from City, containing 17 acres of fine land, house and carriage-house; good garden. Price, $5,500; this is less than improvements cost. Call on, or address the owner, S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

TO LET AT CARMANSVILLE—ONE HANDsome cottage; also, two houses, with ten rooms each; also, two three-story brick houses, bakery in lower part of one—all overlooking the Hudson River—the best location on this island. Inquire of B. F. CARMAN, No. 1,264 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A MOST DESIRABLE RESIdence, with highly improved grounds, situate in the heart of the most beautiful city in Central New-York. This property is free from incumbrance, and would be exchanged for improved property in New York, Brooklyn, or vicinity. W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 207 East Broadway or BENJ. C. HOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island; the house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAS. E. MAURAN, No. 315 West 23d-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED COUNtry house, garden, &c., quite near railroad dépôt, 25 miles distant from town. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND TEN acres of land on line of Staten Island Railroad, Richmond Valley Station. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 373 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to G. F. ORVIS, Secretary.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co., New-York.
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New-York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
E. Squires, Esq., New-York.
E. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Pink, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, will be in complete readiness for the reception of guests by the 15th inst. This well-known hotel is pleasantly located on the west side of Broadway, opposite the celebrated Congress Spring, and commands a view of the beautiful park connected with it. It is now the largest hotel in Saratoga, being capable of accommodating over one thousand guests. PUTNAM & PAYN, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day. Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H.—BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.,) would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st. JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 15, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN LAKE.—AN HOUR AND A HALF, per Hudson River Railroad; stands foremost in its claims on the lovers of the picturesque; boating, fishing, &c. Rooms for families may be secured at W. JONES' private house commanding the best view. Inquire at No. 516 Broadway, third story, front. W. JONES.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN, GRANT-STREET, S. I.—Having been enlarged with a new dining room, and bedrooms refurnished and painted, is now open for the reception of guests. Its proximity to the City offers superior advantages to families desiring good accommodations. J. HYNES, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Nevesink River. Terms $7 to $10 per week. C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA Springs is now open for the reception of guests. The house is supplied with all the modern improvements, and its accommodations are unsurpassed. C. D. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 800 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 500 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, WILL be opened on THURSDAY, June 20, for the reception of guests. Good stables for the accommodation of private carriages. Also a good livery attached to the House. H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

$675.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—An elegant three-story modern-built house, handsomely furnished and pleasantly located on high ground, in Brooklyn, near Fort Green and Clinton av.; rent taken in board if desired. Apply at No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 6th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. GARLIN, Dispatch Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A furnished house, three-story, brown-stone, first-class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 40th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 225 West 40th-st.

TO LET AT GLEN COVE, L. I.—FURnished house, very desirable location, fine grounds, plenty of shade, fruit and vegetables in abundance, easy access to steamboat. Terms easy. Apply to J. M. BENEDICT, No. 219 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS to rent for the Summer; near the station; with shade and fruit trees and lawn. Inquire at ACKER, EDGAR & CO.'S store, or address H. M., Yonkers.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 56 West 24th-st., three stories, size, 25x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 134 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN MILTON, WHO possess more room than is required for their use, are desirous of obtaining a few boarders for the Summer months. The house is large and modern, and occupies a commanding position on the banks of the Hudson. Fruit and vegetables of every kind grow in abundance in the gardens. Fresh milk is supplied from their own cows. The location is healthy, and communicates direct to New York. Call or direct to C. T. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL—BY A private family wishing to take from 10 to 12 boarders by the year or for the Summer months, with pleasant and airy rooms; location very healthy and beautiful; plenty of vegetables and fruit on the place. Terms moderate. References to R. Coursen, No. 71 Macdougal-st., New-York; A. Stevens, No. 654 Broadway, New-York; A. Mead, No. 77 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Address CHAS. H. MEAD, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—HALF an hour's sail from the City, by the steamboat Mattano, from Fulton Market slip. The house is delightfully situated on the bank of the river, (first house from the landing,) and has eligible accommodations for families and single gentlemen. The place is quiet, perfectly healthy, and desirable in every respect as a Summer residence. Access also from Greenpoint Ferry by stage.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, IN A hilly region, by a family consisting of three grown persons, two children and nurse; rooms must be large and airy; house pleasantly situated with plenty of ground, and first-class table provided; livery accommodations near at hand. Address COUNTRY, care of Sherman & Romaine, No. 1 Hanover-square.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD FOR A party of ten or twelve persons at West Camp Landing, on the west bank of the Hudson River, ten miles from the Catskill Mountain House. Hudson steamers land morning and evening. Fare $1. Board from $3 to $5 per week. For particulars, inquire of D. & A. STURTEVANT, No. 117 Wall-st., third floor.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ON the banks of the Hudson, within an hour of Chambers-st; abundance of shade and fruit trees upon the place, which is three minutes' walk from railroad or boat, on an eminence, with a fine view of the river; the house will be kept entirely quiet and private. Address RESORT, Box No. 112 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FINE LARGE HOUSE, owned by Titus Mead, has recently been opened at Greenwich, Conn., having spacious grounds, a good garden, and carriage-house attached. Boarders will find a good table, plenty of milk, and all the comforts of a home. Inquire of JOHN ELLIOTT, at Greenwich dépôt.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RIVERDALE.—SEVeral persons can be accommodated with unexceptionable board and large airy rooms in a first class house. Abundance of fruit, shade and vegetables. Also fishing and bathing. Ten minutes' drive from dépôt. Stabling for horses. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 820 Broadway. PEET & THOMAS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR ROOMS TO LET, with good board, in a farm house, two hours from New-York, by the New York and New Haven Railroad, on high ground with a grand view of the Sound. Convenient to dépôt, churches and sea bathing. Terms moderate. Apply to, or address H. D. S., Box No. 64, Southport, Conn.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FAMILY OCcupying a beautiful commodious house, with grounds, shade, &c., around, commanding extensive views on the Hudson, will accommodate a few select boarders for the Summer, with fine rooms. For reference and address, apply to A. THERIOTT, Esq., No. 41 Warren-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—MOUNTAIN AIR AND retirement; large lawn and fine shades 26 miles from New York by Central Railroad of New Jersey. "Mountain Elm." Invalids are referred to Dr. WILLARD PARKER, No. 37 East 12th-st., others to Mr. MYERS, No. 124 Broadway, or address a letter to M. D., Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT THE BEAUTIFUL quiet village of Oyster Bay, L. I. Good salt water bathing, boating, fishing, beautiful drives, &c. Climate and scenery unsurpassed. For particulars apply to A. BROWER & CO., No. 4 Reade st., or address C. L. BROWER, Oyster Bay.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE AND TWO small families can be accommodated for the Summer in a private family, at High Bridge, Westchester County. Situation high and healthy. Access every hour in the day from Peck-slip. Address W. H., Box No. 166 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, with a fine residence near dépôt, one hour's ride from the City, very healthy, in New-Jersey, plenty of milk, vegetables, &c., would take a few boarders at a moderate price. Apply to or address JAMES ROYCE, No. 18 William-st., Room No. 9.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can obtain board at a farm house, 48 miles from New York City, in a high, healthy locality, large shady grounds, fine fruit, &c. Address Mrs. J. & S. EDWARDS, Katonah Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y. Terms moderate, and references exchanged.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Families, desiring board for the Summer months, can find pleasant accommodations at a desirable residence a short distance from the landing. Beautiful walks and drives. Address Box No. 72 Cornwall Post-office, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW SELECT FAMIlies can obtain good board and pleasant rooms, with river view on the Hudson, 25 miles from the City; two railroads, five steamboats daily. Inquire of T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, or E. H. BOUTON, 5th-av. hotel.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER BOARDING for families at the Triton House, Glen Cove, L. I. Pure air, good bathing, sailing and fishing. The bar has no connection with the house. J. MILLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FISHKILL LANDING, on the Hudson River; a few families can be accommodated with board for the Summer months, upon early application; terms moderate, and location healthy. Address S. A. McKINLEY, Fishkill Landing.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives can obtain board in a private family near Tubby Hook; access by steamboat and railroad nearly every hour; unexceptionable references required. Address Box No. 145 Post office, for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD AMONG THE HILLS OF Connecticut, three miles from Housatonic Railroad, and seven from Harlem Railroad. For particulars address O. P. CHAFFEE, Ellsworth, Conn. Good board cheap.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES WISHING TO spend the Summer quietly near the City, and enjoy the best of accommodations, at a moderate expense, may address M. L., Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated near Bedford Station, forty miles from New-York. Apply or address G. C. NEWELL, foot of West 18th-st., or Bedford Station.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN.—ON BROADWAY, in a neat cottage, well shaded and in a delightful neighborhood, two large and one small room; terms moderate. Address JOHNSON, Box 118, Times office.

TO LET.

BROOKLYN COTTAGE TO LET—NO. 75 Fort Green-place two story, attic, basement and cellar; fourteen rooms, including extension room; painted and papered throughout this Spring; has water, gas and gas-fixtures; rent $400 until May next; furniture for sale low, if desired, or will be let furnished to a small family, and rent taken in board. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A HANDSOME frame cottage, 200 feet from Myrtle-av. Railroad, containing on first floor, parlors, dining-room and kitchen; nine (9) rooms on the second and third stories, with back stairs, gas and water. Apply on the premises, corner of Franklin and Willoughby avs., or to the owner, corner of Lafayette and Franklin avs.

TO DRUGGISTS OR GROCERS.—TO LET—Store and dwelling on the corner of Myrtle and Yates avs. Good stand for a druggist or grocer; will be let low for a term of years to a good tenant. Apply to the owner, corner of Lafayette and Franklin avs.

IN JERSEY CITY.—TO LET—A VERY CONvenient and pleasant dwelling, situated on the corner of Van Vorst's Green, corner of Barrow-st. and Railroad av.; location healthy, rent low, gas and water. Inquire of H. E. INSLEY, No. 47 Montgomery-st.

TO LET IN WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN.—A full 3-story Philadelphia brick front house, in superior order, containing all modern improvements, water, gas, bath, &c. For particulars, inquire of H. STEVENSON, No. 216 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

OFFICE TO LET IN BOND-ST.—EXTENsion room on first floor, with use of parlor as reception room, will be let to a physician (giving good references,) on reasonable terms. Address A. B. C., Union-square Post-office.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 3 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—DWELLING HOUSE NO. 49 LISPENard-st., near Broadway. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 373 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FINE LARGE dwelling-house, recently built, together with two and one-half acres of land, well stocked with fruit of all kinds, and an abundance of shrubbery. Situated in New-Jersey, on the river Kill von Kull, eight miles, and thirty minutes' time from New-York. Connection by steamboat every hour. Inquire of RUFUS STORY, No. 7 Front-st., or Bergen Point, N. J.

BUILDING PLOTS ON BERGEN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.—Several beautifully located plots, from 4 to 16 lots each, at South Bergen, near churches and schools, two miles from Jersey City by horse railroad every ten minutes. For particulars, inquire at No. 41 Water-st.

WHO WANTS LAND?—WANTED, BOOTS and shoes, in exchange for eighty acres of land in Iowa. Address J. W. J., Box No. 156 Times Office, for three days.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying: Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations Tumid Swellings with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Pruritus Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco, and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Cases of any Six boxes (Nos 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express free of charge on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No 562 BROADWAY, New York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince st, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

METROPOLITAN BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT LITCHFIELD, CONN.—(English and classical.) Academic year is divided into three sessions of thirteen weeks each, and so arranged as to combine all the advantages of a country and City residence, the long vacation being in January and February; terms suited to the times. For circulars, address the Principals, J. RICHARDS & SON, Litchfield.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. The second quarter of the current term commences JUNE 6. For catalogues, address REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTYseventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 24 Beekman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. G. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by H. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 60 East 29th-st.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," ESTABLISHED 1855—To provide schools with teachers, teachers with positions, Parents with school circulars. Wanted, experienced principal for first-class Academy; also, lady teacher of vocal music and piano. Personal interviews expected. G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, No. 596 Broadway.

AS TEACHERS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS AS teachers, by two ladies of much experience. One is well qualified to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best seminaries, the other in the English branches, French, drawing, and oil painting; best of references given. Address MARY C. GREENWOOD, Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation as governess; can teach the English branches and music. Address RESIDENT GOVERNESS, *Church Journal* Office, No. 18 Beekman-st., or call for three days at No. 182 East 14th st.

AS TUTOR.—AN AMERICAN TEACHER OF five years' experience, speaking French and German, about to set out for Europe, desires one or more pupils; best reference given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 218 Times Office.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT
IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4.
FOR $4.
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.

The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of

ONE DOLLAR.

Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 193½ Varick-st., New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

AUCTION SALE—TO COMMENCE THIS DAY, June 14, at 10 o'clock, and to continue each day till the following stock is disposed of, consisting of 30 pianos and 25 melodeons, new and second-hand, all in fine order. Also, a lot of foreign music, music books, &c., at No. 333 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO AT $2 per month, with privilege of practicing, by a young lady; pupils attended at their residences, if desired, at $10 and $12 per term. Apply at No. 531½ 2d-av.; ring first bell.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.

Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 39 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

HOME GUARD, ATTENTION!!!

Wooden guns for drill purposes, regulation pattern, iron barrels; regiments and companies supplied. Army chests and knapsack boxes made to order, at No. 48 Ann-st.

BOWIE KNIVES.—FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, 1,000 12-inch blade bowie knives, with scabbards, arranged to be used as a sabre bayonet, on either musket or rifle. Apply to JOHN R. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, ZINC, &c.—TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET-IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American. ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 268 Water-st.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all *persons of sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,

SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the pills by mail, and oblige,

Your ob't servant,

JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,

SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours, respectfully,

MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING.

SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*

Direct, D. STOVER, P. M.,

Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:

I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully, yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*

Truly yours,

WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,

SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 56 WALL-STREET.

New-York, June 5, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
F. L. FOULKE,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON BUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	F. W. HUTCHINS,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, **JACOB BROWER** was unanimously reëlected President.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,

NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which, a regular tax of Five cents, and in 1862 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any art at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

New-York, May 30, 1861.

JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.

[OFFICIAL.]

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road, will expire on the 28th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old company will be made into new stock in the new company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the offices of the company in New York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 7 Broadway.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

VARNUM L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, June 10, 1861.—The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of June instant. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

$25,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY, OF Loder & Co.'s matured paper, for which 50 cents cash on the dollar will be paid. Any one having it will please address a note to COMPROMISE, Box No. [illegible] Times Office, stating the amount, and where it can be had.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months has been declared, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the day of payment.

Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

WESTERN COLLECTIONS.—NOT HAVING had any deposits, we are not embarrassed by the currency difficulties of this section of the country, and are prepared to make collections and receive certificates and checks on Chicago bankers for collections and negotiation. We refer to Union Bank, Messrs. Meigs & Greenleaf and F. P. James & Co., New-York; and to all Chicago bankers. E. K. WILLARD & CO., Exchange Dealers, Chicago, Ill. We are buying the currency of Illinois and Wisconsin at fair rates.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 1st of July will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 12, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown-stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.
my.25 je.20

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next.

Dated, June 3, 1861.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.
je8 law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New York, the 16th day of January, 1861.

CATHARINE MARSHALL,
Administratrix.
ja19-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catherine Market in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 26th day of October, 1860.

JOEL D. CORNELL,
Administrator.
n17 law6m8*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until Tuesday, the 25th day of June, 1861, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for supplying wood and coal to the United States marines stationed at Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of June, 1862.

The wood to be best oak sapling, and to be delivered, piled, measured and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States.

The coal to be best white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 lbs to the ton; to be weighed, inspected and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United states; and both wood and coal to be furnished at such times, and in such quantities as the said Commanding Marine Officer may require.

Payment will be made upon the Quarterly requisition of the Commanding Officer, stating the quantities required for the use of his command, agreeably to the regulations. A guaranty to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed, "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
Q. M. M. C.

KNAPSACKS, &c., FOR MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S., MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, June 6, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., of FRIDAY, the 21st day of June, inst., for supplying to the U. S. Marine Corps, within twenty days from the time of entering into contract, 1,000 knapsacks, 1,000 canteens, and 1,000 haversacks.

The above articles to conform in every respect with samples to be seen at this office the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Marine Barracks, Charlestown, Mass., to be delivered free of expense to the United States at the Marine Clothing Store, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, and subject to the inspection and approval of the Assistant Quartermaster. To be indorsed "Proposals for Knapsacks, &c.," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK, Q. M. M. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary School-house now in course of erection in Trinity-place, in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS,
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, } Committee

AUCTION SALES.

DAN'L A. MATHEWS & CO., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY (SATURDAY), AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THEIR SALESROOM NO. 79 NASSAU ST., NEAR FULTON-ST., CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

viz., 4 carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel and plush, walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in hair-cloth, marble-top centre and fancy tables, etageres book-cases, secretaries, elegant rosewood hall stand and chairs, Turkish chairs and lounges, rockers, sofa bedsteads, carved black walnut buffet, extension tables dining chairs, sideboards, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, bolsters, pillows. Also, a few choice oil-paintings. Catalogues and goods now ready.

By order of A. C. YOUNG, Esq., Assignee.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,

Irving Buildings, Nos 594 and 596 Broadway,

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

Peremptory sale of a choice collection of English Engravings, Photographs, Ambrotypes, Colored French Lithographs, Stereoscopic Instruments, Portfolios, Mathematical Instruments, &c., &c. Also a few fine MODERN OIL PAINTINGS. And also a large MAGIC LANTERN, with glass slides.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the Sales-room, No. 23 Nassau-street, a general assortment of furniture, consisting of rosewood suites in crimson brocatelle, mahogany dressing bureaus with marble tops, mahogany suites in hair-cloth, mahogany office desks, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany quartette tables, mahogany rockers in hair cloth, hair mattresses, mahogany bedsteads, Brussells and ingrain carpets, lace window curtains, black walnut bedsteads, mahogany rockers, arm chairs and sofas, all in hair-cloth; also, a large invoice of silver-plated ware, meerschaum pipes, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE—A SUPERIOR STOCK.—BY GEORGE COOK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, being the stock of one of our largest manufacturers, removed for convenience of sale; it embraces, parlor, chamber, library, dining-room and office furniture, en suite and in parts; rosewood amour à glace, etageres, &c.; to be positively sold for cash.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, feather beds, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, sewing-machines, matting, wardrobes, kitchenware, &c.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED
"WASHINGTON HAMS."
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
"G. W. EDWARDS, 297 and 299 Christie-st."

GARDINER'S

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA

COMPOUND.

A certain, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children, and persons of the most delicate constitutions, with perfect safety.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" is the best medicine for the disease that I ever saw.—CHAS. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last Spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound."—NORMAN T. AYRES, 75 Franklin-st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well.—D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form, for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured. JOHN A MORDO, Pearl-st. House, Boston, Mass.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years' standing.—W. B. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston, Mass.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores, and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.—J. W. HAMMOND, No. 90 Milk-st., Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.—W. C. THOMPSON, Proprietor Pearl-street House, Boston, Mass.

One half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.—FANNIE S. THOMPSON, Pearl-street House, Boston.

I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.—ALBERT SMITH, Ex-Member of Congress from Maine.

The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgic Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, Jr., No. 20 South Market-st., Boston; Judge KITTREDGE, Vermont; W. H. ALLEN, Boston; ELMER TOWNSEND, Nos. 45 and 47 Pearl-st., Boston; Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER, Boston; SAMUEL WALES, Jr., City Hotel, Boston; G. KIRMES No. 225 Washington-st., Boston; HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st., East Boston; GEORGE H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square, East Boston; ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 87 KILBY-ST.,

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At Wholesale and Retail.
Sold also at No. 863 Broadway.

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HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION:

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense,
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience.
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD.

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5 delivered to any address, name, initial hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.

N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cur[ed]. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, Premature Decay, Loss of Memory, and other affections of importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New York. "Dr Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*From the New-York Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1.

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DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp. 300. Price, $1. BURNTON, No. 46 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 25 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., N.Y.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are diseased of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION. Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

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FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves, New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, JUNE 25, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, OR SCOTLAND. VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer

ADRIATIC,
JAMES WALKER, Commander,

will leave from Pier foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. John's to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool..........$100
Cabin to St. John's..........35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway..........30

RETURN TICKETS.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.

For passage or further information apply to

WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY, June 15.
GLASGOW..........SATURDAY, June 22.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, June 29.

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38

Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months..........$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40. From Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE,

Agent, No 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY..........May 25.
SATURDAY..........June 22

RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Nassau..........$45
To Havana..........$60.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, Thos. Cook, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 19th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the AUSTRALASIAN from 12:30 to 1:30 P. M., to convey passenger and baggage on board. The AFRICA will sail July 3. E. CUNARD No 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J. WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued, without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.

11.00 A.M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains Croton Falls Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5:26 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 7:30, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5.30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's new Depôt, at Hunter's Point. Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York.

At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

The train leaving James slip at 3:30 P. M. on Saturdays, runs through to Greenport during the month of June, and after the 1st of July, daily.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave Robinson st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J. connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9¾ A. M. and 7 P. M.

The freight boat, MONMOUTH COUNTY, will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:10 and 6:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st., Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

STATIONERY.

UNION ENVELOPES.

All the kinds published in the city, sold in any quantity, wholesale and retail.

WM. EIDENBURGH, No. 140 Nassau-st.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

200 PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES—THE largest assortment of Union envelopes in the United States, to be had at CHAS. A. MILLER'S, No. 26 Ann-st., New-York. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.

GALA TIMES FOR LADIES, FAMILIES, &c.

THREE PERFORMANCES, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., at each of which the unrivaled Union drama,

THE PATRIOT'S DREAM,

will be produced. To be seen at all hours,

THE WONDERFUL VIRGINIA DWARF FAMILY, the most remarkable FAMILY OF LILLIPUTIANS EVER KNOWN. RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, the OLD WASHINGTON FLAG, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? SEA LION, AQUARIAL GARDENS, HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING SEAL, 850,000 CURIOSITIES, &c. &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIVE NIGHTS.

THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,

THE SEVEN SONS,

UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,

ALL THE NEW UNION TABLEAUX.

WINTER GARDEN.

CARRIAGES MAY BE ORDERED AT 10¾ O'CLOCK.

UNPARALLELED and TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF MR. SOTHERN,

In Gaylor's Comic Drama, entitled

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

The GREATEST COMIC HIT of the AGE.

Brilliant effects. Exquisite NEW SCENERY.

MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING, SKATING.

The whole space of the stage covered with CROWDS of Ladies and Gentlemen on SKATES.

MR. BLAKE..........as..........[illegible]

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,

BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st.

Sixth Night of

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

SATURDAY, June 15.

Sixteen of the best performers in the profession, in new Songs, Duets, and Laughable Interludes.

GEO. CHRISTY in an entire change of programme.

A Grand Matinée every Saturday.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25c.

POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY OF GEN. TOM THUMB.

Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Miss MINA GEARY, Mr. W. TOMLIN, and Mr. W. DE VERE, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Two performances at 12 and 8 o'clock only.

PALACE GARDENS.

This popular and fashionable resort will open, for the Summer Season,

MONDAY EVENING, July 1, 1861.

C. V. DEFOREST, Proprietor.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE, CHURCH'S ICEBERG PICTURE, "THE NORTH,"

On exhibition at GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'sdy, June 12. 4½ P. M.	Wed'sdy, June 12. 7 A. M.
Thur'dy, June 13. 11½ A. M.	Thur'dy, June 13. 10 A. M.
Friday, June 14.. 8 P. M.	Friday, June 14.. 12 M.
Saturday June 15. 1 P. M.	Saturday, June 15. 6 P. M.
Sunday, June 16. 7½ A. M.	Sunday, June 16. 3 P. M.
Monday, June 17. 3 P. M.	Monday, June 17.. 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, June 18. 11 A. M.	Tuesday, June 18. 3 P. M.
Wed'sdy, June 19. 12 M.	Wed'sdy, June 19. 4 P. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NEVINS, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SMITH'S LINE.—STEAMER CHAMPION, TWO trips daily, except Sundays, from Harrison-st. Pier, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st., (omitting the 9 A. M. trip on Fridays.)

Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, every afternoon, except Sundays, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 32 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock, stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

THE AURORA LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:45 A. M., making the usual landings.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 60 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSIONS TO MILITARY CAMPS.—The new Military Steamer GENERAL ARTHUR will leave Spring st. every day, Sundays included, at 9 A. M.; Peck Slip at 10 A. M., and 2½ P. M., for Camp Plymouth, Riker's Island, Fort Schuyler, Willet's Point and Great Neck. Fare each way, 25 cents. This is the only boat authorized to land passengers at the encampments.

EXCURSIONS.

Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR FORT SCHUYLER, CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE, GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—The splendid steamer ALICE PRICE will leave Catharine Market wharf on SUNDAY MORNING June 16, at 8 o'clock, touching at 10th-st., for the above places. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 2, Greenwich at 3½, New-Rochelle at 4½, and City Island at 5 o'clock. Fare to Norwalk or Greenwich, 50 cents; all other landings, 25 cents.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO NORWALK—Returning by Moonlight. The splendid steamer ALICE PRICE will leave Catharine Market wharf at 2 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 15, for Norwalk, passing through Harlgate, and giving passengers a fine opportunity of viewing the fortifications on the Sound. Returning to the City by 9 o'clock in the evening. Fare for the whole excursion, 50 cents.

GRAND EXCURSIONS TO THE MILITARY CAMPS.—The fast and favorite steamer MAJOR ANDERSON will leave Spring-st. EVERY MORNING (Sundays included,) at 9 A. M., and Peck-slip at 10 A. M. and 2½ P. M., for Riker's Island, Fort Schuyler, Willet's Point and Camp Tammany. This is the Sutler's boat, and the only one authorized to land passengers.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS—EVERY DAY, but Saturdays, HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare, 50 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare, 50 cents; excursion tickets, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning, leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE TOUCHING at Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle. Steamer MAY FLOWER leaves James-st., EVERY SUNDAY, at 8:30 A. M.; Delancy-st., 8:45; 11th-st., 9; 26th-st., 9:15. Returning in the afternoon, and affording a fine opportunity to visit the encampments.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT, LANDING at Union, Keesville, Tottens, Perth Amboy and Goldwood.—The steamboat KEYPORT will leave Robinson-st. pier, N. R., every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Keyport at 4 o'clock P. M., landing as above each way. Fare 25 cents each way.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A gentleman, about to leave for Europe, wishes to sell his pair of coach horses. They are sixteen hands high; the one bay, the other gray; the latter, a particularly fine animal. Can be seen at the stable, No. 34 West 24th-st., from 8 to 11 A. M.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are fire-proof.

H. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

LADY'S SADDLE-HORSE—FOR SALE, A horse 14½ hands high, 7 years old; has been used for two years as a lady's horse, and is very gentle and sound; will be sold very cheap. Apply at Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff-st.

LIGHT WAGON FOR SALE—BUILT BY Lawrence; has only been run a very few times; extra light, no top, black body, light striped wheels. Apply at No. 34 East 23d-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INEBRIATES' REFORM SOCIETY.

A public meeting in behalf of this Society will be held in the 2d-st. M. E. Church, between Avenues B and C, MONDAY EVENING, June 17.

Addresses by Dr. CONDIT, G. W. P. Sons of Temperance, P. T. BARNUM, Esq., and others. Singing by the MARSHALL FAMILY.

Admission free. Collection taken. To commence 7½ o'clock.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Jackson, one of the citizens had the intelligence to see, and the courage to declare at a public meeting, that their practices were leading them into treason against the Government, and great consequent danger to themselves—whereupon the organization was broken up. But after the passage of the Military law, and the rumored advance of Southern troops up the Mississippi, a certain Gen. WATKINS, in the interest of Gov. JACKSON, visited the vicinity, and demanded that the citizens should all be enrolled, according to its provisions, on pain of suffering the penalty of refusal, which is a fine of $150. A new organization was thus commenced by the direct efforts of certain of the most active Disunionists, who were loud in their denunciations of the "d——d Dutch and niggers at Cairo;" and who, it was testified by one of their own number, only lacked the strength to come over and drive them out. It was this organization that finally produced a rupture between the majority of the citizens and the few *positive* Union men there, and engendered the persecution which has led to the arrest of the ringleaders.

A few points in the testimony are worth noting. One of the chief sinners, REESER, had said that he would sooner die than take the oath of fidelity to the United States Government. Mr. LONG, one of the witnesses, an elderly and quite intelligent man, said he was not exactly ordered to leave the neighborhood, but as the Secessionists had procured a rope with which to hang him, he thought it time to go! One witness testified that the settlers had sent to St. Louis, at one time, for help to drive out the Union men; and failing to get it, had applied to Tennessee. But it seems that the gallant PILLOW had none to spare, so they applied finally to a gang of desperate fellows on Wolf Island. Yet, in the face of all these facts, when the plotters found themselves actually in the power of Uncle Sam's troops, they protested indignantly, and declared to Capt. HASSFURTHER that they were as good Union men as he was; to which the literal Teuton replied that he "thought that a quick way to make Union men!" and brought them all along.

To such as were not deeply implicated in the treason, Gen. PRENTISS tendered the privilege of discharge, on taking the oath of allegiance. Only three unhesitatingly accepted the offer; they were young men, who worked for their daily bread, and who had been urged to join the company by the solicitations and false statements of the leaders. Another, an Irishman, named REDMOND, had only just come up from Mississippi to escape impressment into the military service; he was not a citizen, and evidently not a conspirator, but feared getting into some army before he knew it. The remainder having declined to swear, Gen. PRENTISS announced to them that he should await further evidence before deciding definitely what to do with them, and in the meantime that they would be well used, fed and protected, *and placed at work on the fortifications, wheeling dirt*, to lighten the labors of the gallant men who had voluntarily left their homes to brave hardships and danger in defence of their country. This announcement had a magical effect. Several voices at once announced that they were all good Union men *and willing to take the oath!* Gen. PRENTISS inquired if they were willing to take home the Stars and Stripes and raise them in their neighborhood, and maintain and protect them against all enemies of the Government, and they said *they were!* This sudden conversion amused, as it somewhat puzzled, the General, who therefore postponed the case till the next day.

In the morning the prisoners were again arraigned. In view of their evident penitence, and the fact that they had been the victims of misrepresentation and falsehood, the General stated that he should exact from each, with three exceptions, only a written pledge of loyalty, if they chose voluntarily to give it, and should then dismiss them to their homes. To this they joyfully and thankfully assented, and, I think, will keep faith. Two, who had indulged in seditious language, but who did not seem, nevertheless, to be dangerous men, he required, in addition to signing this declaration, formally to take the oath of allegiance. But MACPHERSON, the Scotch schoolmaster, who, according to his own confession, had been a ringleader, and who, owning no allegiance to the Government, had declined, on that ground, the night before, to take the oath—this man, who was evidently a traitor at heart, and a plausible and dangerous fellow, the General condemned to work on the fortifications till he could further investigate his case, assuring him, very mildly, that he would learn, in the new science he had undertaken to study, many things not found in his books!

Two things are apparent from the facts here elicited: one, that the masses in Missouri sin more through ignorance than malice; and, another, that the best remedy for incipient secession in Missouri is—a good dose of FRANK BLAIR and Gen. LYON.

Does the Government see this?

A HAPPY NEGRO.

It was told me yesterday that Gen. PRENTISS had in charge a contraband chattel—*genus* African—which had paddled itself over the Ohio in a canoe, and demanded protection at the hands of the Government. In company with some friends I visited the stranger, whom I found to be as African as possible, but whose *status*, according to his own statement, was that of a chattel whose ownership was vested in itself. In short he claimed to be a free negro, who had descended the Mississippi some weeks since in a flatboat, in company with several white men, but whose return had been seriously delayed by the desire for his services, without his consent, which is so strong a trait in the characters of our Confederate brothers. The white men in company with him, who were politically under strong suspicion in Mississippi, he saw whipped in the most brutal manner, and one of them almost scalped. He, fearing his own fate, managed to escape, swam a river, and by adroit dodges made good his retreat to Cairo, where he is now in the service of Uncle Sam, and a genuine type of negro felicity. In answer to the question as to whether he felt a disposition to fight, he replied with a grimace that would have done no discredit to 'Julius:' "Laws, no massee! dis nigger is not a fightin' nigger! he's a runnin' nigger!"

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

The packet still runs between Cairo and Columbus, where it connects with another to Vicksburgh. The New-Orleans packets are not allowed to come higher up the river than Randolph.

From passengers I learn, in such way that I think it true, that Union men are hung daily in Memphis, and other river towns. It is done quietly, and nothing said about it in the papers. Several men, well known here, are among those reported to have been thus dealt with.

THE DISCIPLINE OF OUR TROOPS.

I have not mentioned a fine dress-parade which took place on Saturday, and which embraced about five thousand men—the number actually at this precise place. I should not do so now, only to say that it equaled any military display which I ever witnessed. I have heard it criticised by a number of military men, and all agree that ordinarily a year's discipline could not effect so much real progress as these raw levies now show after a few weeks of drill. The reason is manifest; the *personnel* of the troops is of the highest character, and their souls are in their work. In the ranks, amongst the farmers and mechanics, are well educated and intelligent men; we have interspersed the editors, the students, the school-teachers, the merchants' clerks, the sons of bankers and retired *millionaires*, all placed upon a common level, but each striving to excel the rest in those soldierly accomplishments which they have so lately learned to value. I have mingled freely with these men, and I believe that they can nowhere be excelled in those qualities which go to make useful citizens. Costly to-day, in company with several friends of the Press, I accomplished a tour, under the courteous pilotage of Mayor SANGLOR, of the camps lying within Cairo; and I was more than confirmed in the high estimate of the men I had before made. At the quarters of Company B, of the Chicago Sixth Artillery, we were particularly struck with the character of the men whom JEFF. DAVIS has undertaken to subdue. Not to be invidious, where all are so admirable, this company impressed us greatly by their evidences of high social, moral and physical excellence. We had before seen them manœuvre in the field; and now we were treated with a courtesy that spoke them gentlemen, and performances of a gymnastic and acrobatic nature that would leave DAN RICE little room for excelling. Not only did they sing us the "Star Spangled Banner," in a style that gave the old war piece new inspiration, but followed it with HOLMES' new hymn, in the tune of "Old Hundred," to prove that the religious and reverential had not been smothered out by the force and variety of military discipline. Surely such men, in such a cause—and it is through the cause that we find such men in the ranks—are invincible by any number of impulsive and vindictive desperadoes which the exigences of a half-barbarous civilization can bring against them.

The weather is intensely warm; and though the general health continues good, yet I am apprehensive that we shall have a large sick list before we see Memphis.

ZOUAVE.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CAIRO, ETC.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 14.

The troops at Cairo was reviewed yesterday afternoon by Gen. McCLELLAN, who expressed his admiration of the troops in the highest terms.

The Memphis *Appeal* of yesterday morning gives an extravagant account of the capture of a secession flag at Columbus, Wednesday. It says it required 5,000 Federal troops and 12 pieces of artillery.

The *Tribune* correspondent says that reliable information has reached Gen. PRENTISS that another secession company is being formed in Williamson County in this State. The parties engaged in it are known. He also has information that Island No. 6, within the sovereignty of Kentucky, has been taken possession of by Tennessee rebel troops.

Col. PITCHER, of the Regular Army, arrived in this city last night, for the purpose of mustering into the service of the United States the volunteer regiment now here.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. GREBLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 14.

The body of Lieut. GREBLE was brought to Independence Hall at 1 o'clock. It will lay in state till this afternoon, when the funeral takes place with military escort, mostly Home Guards. All the flags in the city are displayed at half mast. The city authorities will participate.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 14—P. M.

The funeral ceremonies of Lieut. GREBLE were quite imposing. Col. SMALL's Regiment formed part of the escort. His remains were interred in Woodland Cemetery.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 14.

The Southern papers advise the farmers to save everything in the shape of fodder, wheat, rye, oats and straw. They are very much in want of salt, printing paper, lead and leather.

JAMES STEPHENS, of this city, is making arrangements to build gun boats for the Government.

The Nashville *Patriot* states that a party, with the boat *Red Revenger*, on the Cumberland River, had applied for letters of marque.

The Custom-house at Atlanta, Georgia, has been abolished. One is established near the northern boundary of Tennessee.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 10th, advises the *free* negroes to go to work on the intrenchments at Randolph, and says they will be forced, if they don't volunteer. It adds: "Those who volunteer will be discharged as soon as the fortifications are finished, but those who are forced to enter the service will be detained during the war."

THE ELECTION IN EAST TENNESSEE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, June 14.

The *Courier* says the majority against separation in East Tennessee is estimated at 10,000 to 12,000.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

There is a petition in private circulation among the officers of two or three regiments of the regular army, praying that the practice of exalting uneducated military men above old officers, be discontinued. Over forty-six names are now attached to it. The signers ask whether it is right to ignore promotions, in war time, that civilians may be made distinguished. Annexed is a paragraph from the document:

> "There are one hundred and sixty men known to eight subscribers of this petition, who have grown grey as Lieutenants, nine-tenths of them having averaged seven years in the field. Can the feelings of these men be still when a citizen just appointed demands from them the salute of a subordinate, which he knows not how to return?"

Nine gentlemen have resigned since the 28th of May, because they were ordered to serve under persons of no known military skill.

The First Regiment of United States Cavalry, and the Second Regiment of Dragoons, which recently arrived from Fort Leavenworth, have received the orders to move towards the National Capital that were sent from the War Department last week. The Colonel of the first-named regiment (EDWIN V. SUMNER) is a native of Massachusetts, and was appointed as a civilian from this State. The Colonel of the Second Dragoons (PHILIP ST. G. COOKE) was a Virginian, connected with the "aristocracy" of the Old Dominion; but the Lieutenant Colonel, now acting Colonel, we believe, is a Maine man. The soldiers of these regiments are all well equipped with arms, but some of their steeds are in a bad state.

The continual occurrence of casualties among the horses of mounted troops is now very severely felt by the Government. The buyers have hardly been able to keep the men in the saddle, and consequently the rough riding duty has devolved to an oppressing extent on the soldiers. Common horses are with the greatest difficulty initiated into the practice of field fighting, and it is contemplated to establish riding schools, where exclusive horse drill will be carried on. Inexperienced persons can form no idea of the harassing duty of the trooper, who probably has three horses a year to put through his hands. Volunteer cavalry, in the opinion of able officers, will only confuse the division commanders. Men who cannot teach their own horses to act properly are daily wanting to become responsible for the training of others.

The ship *Powhatan*, attached to the Chesapeake flotilla, is not the "United States steam-frigate *Powhatan*." The latter is off the coast of Alabama. The friends of officers and men should bear this in mind. The *Freeborn, Resolute, Pawnee, Anacostia, Harriet Lane;* transports *Baltimore, Philadelphia, Young America*, with others, are now belonging to the fleet of which the flag-ship *Cumberland* is the post-office.

An order has been received here for a draft of marines for the National Capital. They will be sent off as soon as recruited. The Commander-in-Chief of the corps, Col. JOHN HARRIS, has now under his immediate supervision at Washington a force of 300 marines, all sufficiently drilled for ship duty. A recruiting office has been opened in Pittsburgh, which adds materially to the augmentation of this branch of the service.

The United States storeship *Supply* one of the regular provision Naval transports, arrived at this port yesterday, from Key West, and came up to the Navy-yard. She reports the *Crusader, Water Witch* and *Wyandotte* in port, the two latter to leave soon for Fort Pickens. There was no news at Key West; but there are four days' later dates from there than those brought by the *Supply*. Annexed is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant-Commanding, J. R. M. Mullany; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, C. H. B. Caldwell; Lieutenant, Wm. H. Murdaugh; Master, J. A. Howell; Paymaster, Elisha W. Dunn; Assistant Surgeon, J. W. Sandford; Captain's Clerk, John Van Dyke; Paymaster's Clerk, A. C. Bowie; Acting Boatswain, Thomas Decatur.

Major JOHNSON, of Kentucky, having tendered his resignation, has been blotted from the Army books. His baggage left Governor's Island yesterday. A detachment of recruits arrived from Rochester, and was immediately sent over to Fort Columbus.

The companies of the Third and Eighth Infantry, which arrived here from Texas, are still encamped at Fort Hamilton, no orders as to their disposition having been received from Washington. They are to be paid off next week and assigned to duty which will not conflict with their oath.

The United States steam gunboat *Quaker City* which arrived from Washington, came up to the Navy-yard yesterday. She has a crew of 23 men, too little by far, to work her guns, the commander reports. Her men will be sent to the receiving ship, pending an overhauling to the vessel.

The prize bark *General Green* was towed to the Navy-yard yesterday.

EVENTS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

THE ALABAMA VOLUNTEERS ATTACK A UNION MEETING.

We find in the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*, of Tuesday, the particulars of a wanton assault, by Southern troops, upon a meeting of Unionists at Strawberry Plains, Tennessee. The *Whig* says:

"We have never witnessed such a scene as we beheld on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at Strawberry Plains, and we hope never to see the like again. The procession of Union men on horseback, about four deep, was half a mile long, variously estimated to contain from eight to twelve hundred men. At the head of each division, the Stars and Stripes were floating to the number of six banners. Marching by the Plains, and passing the dépôt, there was a train of cars, having on board some Alabama troops, who, strange to say, remained there with steam up for three hours.

After our procession had passed into the gap of Mr. MEEK's inclosure, leading into his grove, where the stand and seats were erected, and where a much larger assemblage, among whom were several hundred ladies and children, were seated, awaiting the arrival of the procession, at the head of which were Messrs. MAYNARD, TEMPLE and FLEMMING, who were to address the meeting, the train started toward us at a very slow rate. Speaking had not yet commenced, though Col. THORNBURG was up making some preliminary remarks, as the remnant of the vast crowd were coming in and crowding around the stand. At the suggestion of Mr. MEEK—an old man who had served in the war of 1812, and who owned the premises—the few scattering persons still at the gap were urged to come in, and did so quietly, disturbing no one.

But here we will let Mr. MEEK tell the tale just as it happened:

At the request of Dr. BROWNLOW and other gentlemen, I walked from the stand down to the railroad, to hurry up our Union men, and urge them not to say or do anything to the train then slowly coming by. One man came within the inclosure, quietly, and I was about twenty feet from the fence, inside of my field, the railroad and wagon road passing along close to the fence. There were two men in uniform on the top of one of the cars, each had a revolver in his hand, one of them a stone, which he threw at me with great force and precision, and I barely dodged it. This was followed up by one of them deliberately firing at me. One of them knew me, for he had previously come to the house and asked for water to fill his canteen, which I assisted him in filling, treating him as politely as I knew how. This was the commencement of the firing, and it was without any provocation whatever.

A. K. MEEK, SR.

This statement is corroborated by about a dozen gentlemen who were present at the scene. Mr. WM. M. LEWIS, of Jefferson County, said he was standing close by when an *open knife* was thrown at him from the cars, which knife he picked up and has in his possession.

The bullets actually whistled over the heads of our crowd around the stand, cutting off leaves and sprigs, to the consternation of the ladies and men. The fire was returned by the Union men, who fired some thirty to forty rifles, besides revolvers, into the cars, but with what effect we have not learned, as the train passed on without halting.

But a wild and terrible scene occurred instantly, by the rush of one thousand men, insulted and infuriated, upon the track, with threats to tear up the track, and to burn the bridge over the Holston. Col. THORNBURG, TEMPLE, Dr. MYNATT, Mr. MEEK himself, and the editor of this paper, all repaired to the track; made short appeals to the crowd and implored them not to disturb the road. With difficulty they were quieted. We are now satisfied that the people cannot longer be held off these railroads and bridges. If they continue to bring men armed and infuriated into the country, stop them in our towns and along the line of the roads, to fire into crowds of women and children, the people will rise up in their might and demolish the roads. Indeed, we now have but little hope that civil war will be averted.

Threats are making as to what will be done with the Union leaders after the 8th of June. The people are exasperated, and they will fight to the death, and no leaders we have can restrain them, if, indeed, they ought to do so, which we think is questionable.

The following document was presented by Col. THORNBURG, and adopted without a dissenting voice:

We, a large portion of the people of the counties of Jefferson, Knox and Sevier (men, women and children,) who have assembled to-day at Strawberry Plains, to number of from 3,000 to 5,000, to consult together for our common good, having been wantonly, and without provocation, assaulted during our peaceful deliberations, by a missile thrown and a shot fired from the train of cars in very slow motion by certain troops in the service of the so-called Confederate States, do hereby unanimously declare to the world, that while we have ever been and still are ready to comply with every Constitutional obligation of the citizen, we can never be *driven* or *coerced* into abject and unmanly submission, and we hereby pledge to each other our lives, our property and our sacred honor in the common defence of ourselves, our firesides, our wives and our children from any assault, no matter from what quarter it may come.

2d. That we heartily approve of the determined spirit manifested by the East Tennessee Union Convention, held at Knoxville on the 30th and 31st May 1861; and we hereby pledge ourselves to the Union men of East Tennessee; that we will coöperate with them in whatever policy they may adopt; their course shall be our course, and their destiny our destiny."

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY REGIMENT AT LAST.

Last April a commission was issued to Hon. CARL SCHURZ, authorizing him to raise a Regiment of Cavalry, and a furlough of three months given him for that purpose. But our relations with Spain demanding his presence at his post at Madrid, he tendered the command of the regiment to Maj. A. E. MCREYNOLDS, of Michigan, who served with distinction in the Mexican war. We learn that the transfer has been ratified by the Secretary of War, and that the regiment will be accepted under his command. The regiment is to be composed of twelve companies—seven from New-York, three from Philadelphia, and two from Ohio. The men already enlisted are in a forward state of drill, and expect to go into camp next week. The Government only proposes to furnish the arms, leaving the horses and equipments to be furnished by the State and by private efforts. A number of gentlemen in New-York, have expressed themselves willing to furnish the horses, taking as payment the Governmental allowance of fifty cents a day for their use. The head-quarters of the Regiment are at the Palace Gardens, and recruiting offices have been opened at No. 648 Broadway, and No. 43 Cortlandt-street. Those who wish to join the only Volunteer Cavalry Regiment yet ordered and accepted by the Government, had better come forward early and enroll their names.

ENCAMPMENTS ON STATEN ISLAND—WHAT IS DOING AT THEM.

Camp Scott continues to be the great attraction of all the encampments on Staten Island, and was visited yesterday by large numbers from the City, the ride to the place being through the most picturesque part of the Island, while the location of the camp itself, upon the gentle slope which overlooks the Lower Bay, and in full view of the passing ships and steamers, is very beautiful. There are now about 800 tents upon the ground, and 200 more are required for the increasing numbers of the Brigade. The present number is about 3,700. Companies from Kingston, Rochester and Buffalo arrived yesterday, and four others were expected from Massachusetts. Perfect order appears to prevail in the camp, about one-half of the force doing their own cooking, which is more satisfactory to the men, besides being more economical. Eighteen hundred rations are daily served out from the camp kitchen, from which an abundance of the best meat, soups, bread, vegetables, and other edibles, and coffee and tea, are dispensed.

Col. WILLIAMSON gives increasing attention to the comfort of the men, as they are enrolled, and is pressing forward the drill of both officers and men. Dr. COCKE, the Surgeon of the Brigade, is busy inspecting the *physique* of the recruits, getting through with an average of one company per day. Commissary FAY, and, in fact, all the officers, find very little leisure on their hands while looking after the wants of this large body of men. Six hours are occupied every day in drilling. On Sunday, there is to be a flag-raising and a Brigade review. A beautiful flag, thirty-six by twenty-eight feet, is to be hoisted for the first time on the new flag-staff, in the centre of the camp. It is 125 feet in height, surmounted by a splendid gold eagle, with a vane and pointers below. A band of music will be in attendance. An inexhaustible well of pure water is near the officers' quarters, which supplies to the camp about 5,000 gallons of water daily, with no signs of diminution. Yesterday one company from Utica, who, the officers stated, had been offered a hundred dollars and all their expenses to join JOHN COCHRANE's Regiment, left the camp to cast in their lot with that gentleman's command. Although some feeling was expressed at this mode of recruiting a new regiment, no opposition was offered to their leaving.

At Camp Yates affairs continue to progress satisfactorily, the main difficulty being the lack of hospital accommodations for the few who have been taken sick. It is stated that some of the sick men on their way, by steamboat, to the hospital on Blackwell's Island, have had their blankets taken from them by some one, under the pretext that they were infected. The soldiers are of opinion that they have been robbed by irresponsible persons. Five or six pairs of good blankets, valued at $30, were taken in this way.

Col. KERRIGAN's men occupy the barracks formerly in possession of Col. ALLEN, and are improving the time in drilling and getting ready for active service. The regiment is in a healthy condition.

THE PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—TWO OTHER VESSELS CAPTURED—SECESSION ORDINANCE SEIZED.

At their session, yesterday, the Prize Commissioners were notified of the arrival of the bark *General Green*, which was seized off the Capes of the Chesapeake as a prize. The bark is from Charleston, S. C., and is commanded by Capt. BENJ. ATWELL. She was bound from Sagua La Grande, Cuba, to Baltimore, with a cargo of sugar. She was captured by the *Quaker City*, by order of Flag-Officer PENDERGRAST, of the *Cumberland*, who sent her to the port of New-York in charge of Acting Master GIFFORD. The Prize Commissioners took charge of the bark.

A libel was filed yesterday against the schooner *Hannah M. Johnson*, seized some days since by the blockading squadron. She was taken in charge by Officer HORTON, of the Marshal's Office, who found on board of her the Louisiana Ordinance of Secession. At the head of this document are two flags of that State, with "red, white and blue" stripes, and a red field containing a single yellow star. On each side of the document are the words, in English and French: "An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Louisiana and other States united with her in the compact entitled, 'The Constitution of the United States.'"

Then follows the ordinance of secession in English and French, and the remaining portion of the document consists of the names of the members composing the Louisiana Convention. Many of the signers appear in signing their names, to have endeavored to imitate the free, bold hand of JOHN HANCOCK. The failure, however, is marked, and what the Bank Note Detectors would call badly executed—not well calculated to deceive.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

A large portion of the three hundred men belonging to this regiment who were allowed a twelve hours' furlough previous to the sailing of the *Vanderbilt*, gave evidence yesterday of having passed the previous night in a manner dictated wholly by their own inclinations. 10 o'clock A. M. was the hour appointed for them to assemble at Pier No. 2, but up to that time only a few of the number had made their appearance. In the afternoon, however, the arrivals were more numerous—the men coming in, accompanied occasionally by a policeman, and frequently escorted by two or more of their own comrades, whose timely assistance was no doubt appreciated when a few hours' repose had produced a state of mind for reflection. The *Vanderbilt* lay anchored in the stream about midway between the two shores, and a tug-boat plied between it and the pier every hour to carry the soldiers thither. Numerous visitors also availed themselves of the opportunity to bid a final adieu to friends and relatives on board. During the latter part of the day, a large crowd collected on the dock, and were afforded considerable amusement by the fantastic freaks of the over-exultant midnighters, which freaks, however, sometimes resulted in such fierce demonstrations towards themselves, that an officer was compelled to interfere, and more than once assert his authority by having recourse to violence. The crowd became so great in a short time as to impede the officers in their movements, and an order was given to clear the dock, which was speedily accomplished by a detachment of police, when the outer gate was secured and a guard placed on each side to prevent any but soldiers and privileged persons from entering. At 6 o'clock P. M., all out about one hundred of the soldiers had returned, and as several were seen in the streets below the City Hall, it is presumed that before 10 o'clock most of the number were safe on board.

It is feared Col. WILSON sustained serious injuries when he fell Thursday evening from the hurricane-deck of the tug. He was cut badly about the temple, and the physician says constant care must be exercised or congestion of the brain will ensue. At the time of the fall he was rendered senseless for over an hour, and at 2 o'clock yesterday, he had not left his bed.

A large supply of hospital stores were put on board yesterday, and the steamer has orders to sail this morning. From indications, it is supposed Fort Pickens is the place of destination.

MOZART REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been raised under the auspices of Mayor WOOD, is quartered at Yonkers, and has been so since the second of this month. The men are armed with Enfield rifles, with a large and cruel-looking bayonet attached. Each rifle, with bayonet, weighs eleven pounds. The officers are all armed with a six-shooting, self-cocking revolver. The regiment is provided with one thousand howitzer cartridges, fifty thousand ball cartridges and two hundred thousand percussion caps. In appearance, the men seem fine, athletic young fellows, likely to give a good account of themselves when once in active service. The uniform is the same as that worn by the regular army. Colonel J. S. COCKS, the commander, says that it will be fully ten or twelve days before the regiment will be in a fit condition to leave for the seat of war. Ten baggage wagons, six mules, four ambulances, two hundred canvass tents, fifty wall tents and one marquet will form a portion of the equipments.

RECEPTION OF MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The First Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, accepted for the war, is expected to arrive in this City on Sunday morning. A meeting of Sons of Massachusetts, resident in this City, was held yesterday afternoon at No. 203 Broadway, for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of the soldiers from the old Bay State. RICHARD WARREN, Esq., presided, and JOHN CALENDER, Esq., acted as Secretary. A number of highly influential gentlemen were present. After a full discussion, it was decided that Mr. FRANK E. HOWE should be deputed to proceed to Boston and confer with Governor ANDREW relative to the matter, and advise the Committee of the result of his labors by telegraph. The Committee meets at the Astor House at 10 o'clock to-day.

COL. VON GILSA'S DE KALB REGIMENT.

This regiment numbers 1,040 men. They have been located in different parts of the City; to-day they will go into quarters. About six hundred will be stationed at Hamilton Park, corner of Sixty-first-street, Third-avenue, the remainder at Elm Park. Only a very few are at present uniformed, the costuming, however, is being carried on as rapidly as possible.

THE ENCAMPMENTS ALONG THE EAST RIVER—HOW TO VISIT THEM.

The following regiments are now encamped at the places named on the East River and Long Island Sound,—the Brooklyn Phalanx at Camp Plymouth, on the South Brother; Col. PRATT's Regiment, Riker's Island; Col. J. McLEOD MURPHY's Corps of Sappers and Miners, at Willett's Point, and the Jackson Guards, at Camp Tammany, Great Neck. The steamer *General Arthur* runs daily to all these places at hours named in their advertisement, carrying sutlers' stores and other necessaries of the camp, and landing passengers at each place, giving them an opportunity to communicate with their friends, under established regulations. This steamer has very good accommodations, and is the only one allowed to land at the encampments.

COL. JOHN COCHRANE'S REGIMENT.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE having been empowered by the President to raise a regiment, has opened a recruiting office at No. 15 Bowery, where Capt. A. S. SAGE is present to enroll the names of those anxious to go to the war.

PARK BARRACKS.

Col. LANSING's Regiment yesterday received the balance of their uniforms, and is now almost fully armed and equipped. The men are now quartered in the barracks at Staten Island, lately occupied by Col. WILSON's Zouaves, which have been thoroughly cleansed for their reception. The Park Barracks are to undergo a like renovation. After a brief stay on the Island, for the purpose of manual drill and regimental movements, Col. LANSING's Regiment will be ordered into service.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Nothing of interest transpired at the meeting of this Committee yesterday. It was reported that the Mozart, DeKalb and Tammany Regiments were nearly equipped, and would be ready to march in a few days. The Committee will prepare, as soon as practicable, a report of their expenditure, in compliance with the resolution of the Common Council.

PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. MATTHIESEN's regiment, now stationed at Nieu Dorp, Staten Island, was paid off yesterday by Paymaster Col. VAN BUREN. The amount was $9,509.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

This Department supplied, yesterday, the following regiments with caps, viz.: The Fifteenth, Col. McLEOD MURPHY; Twenty-ninth, Col. VON STEINWEHR; Thirty-eighth, Col. J. HOBART WARD. The two first are now fully uniformed, with the exception of under-clothing. The other has only been supplied with a part of the uniform.

COL. McCUNN'S REGIMENT.

This regiment, encamped on the Battery, received one hundred muskets, yesterday, and a quantity of uniforms.

MILITARY HAND BOOK.

A very useful little book, just suitable for our volunteers, has been published by Messrs. BEADLE & Co. It contains information on almost every subject appertaining to a soldier's life. It instructs how to make a charge, post sentries, cook beans and other good things, from recipes of the late SOYER, who was Superintendent of the Commissariat Department in the Crimea, and also gives good advice on the subject of health and the use of the rifle.

COL. VON STEINWEHR'S REGIMENT.

The undersigned, officers of the Twenty-seventh Regiment New-York State Volunteers, desire to express their satisfaction, and that of the men under their command, with the uniforms and equipments furnished by the State.

The uniforms are of regulation pattern United States Army, and are neatly and thoroughly made of excellent material and well-fitting.

The officers deem it their duty to make this statement, in view of the complaints heretofore made of alleged carelessness in clothing and equipping the Volunteers.

Colonel—A. Von Steinwehr.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Clemens Soest.
Adjutant—G. Von Zschueschen.
Quartermaster—H. Livingston Rogers.
Captains—W. Warnecke, Ch. Weinhold, G. Seydel, G. Meiser, H. Von Nostitz, Ch. Berae, M. Gullmann, Ch. Bookwood, A. Eckel, A. Prahl.

COL. RAMSEY'S REGIMENT LIGHT INFANTRY.

This Regiment is now rapidly filling up; a number of officers are in different sections of the country enrolling picked men for the regiment.

MORE SOLDIERS FOR THE NINTH N. Y. S. M.

Seventy men belonging to this Regiment leave to-day by railroad, to join their regiment now stationed at Washington.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

The Thirty-eighth Regiment, New-York, (Scott Life Guard No. 2,) quartered at East New-York, on the confines of Brooklyn, received their clothing yesterday, and expect to obtain their tents to-day. The Regiment was mustered into the service three weeks ago, and the first of their equipments were received yesterday. Notwithstanding this apparent neglect on the part of those in power, the men do not grumble, and not a man has deserted. A majority of the officers of this Regiment served in Mexico. The names of the officers are:

Colonel—J. H. Hobart Ward.
Lieutenant Colonel—Addison Farnsworth.
Major—James D. Potter.
Surgeon's Mate—Stephen Griswold.
Adjutant—Wm. A. Herring.
Quartermaster—C. J. Murphy.
Paymaster—Thomas Picton.
Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant-Major, Wright Banks.
Drum-Major—Michael McCarthy.
Fife-Major—Daniel E. Tylee.
Company A—Captain, Daniel E. Gavitt; First Lieutenant, ——; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Coburn.
Company B—Captain, Eugene McGrath; First Lieutenant, Alexander Roberts; Second Lieutenant, R. S. Watson.
Company C—Captain Robert F. Allison; First Lieutenant, Adolphus Schaffer; Second Lieutenant, Augustus Funk.
Company D—Captain, John T. Harrold; First Lieutenant, Isaac Jollie; Second Lieutenant, William H. Lewis.
Company E—Captain, Oliver E. Tilden; First Lieutenant, John Mara; Second Lieutenant, Joseph B. Clarke.
Company F—Captain, Hugh McQuade; First Lieutenant, John M. Cooney; Second Lieutenant, John Shipman.
Company G—Captain, George F. Britton; First Lieutenant, Gerard C. Brown; Second Lieutenant, Thomas S. Hamblin.
Company H—Captain, Wm. H. Baird; First Lieutenant, Byrne; Second Lieutenant, ——.
Company I—Captain, Calvin S. Dewitt; First Lieutenant, Charles E. Barbour; Second Lieutenant, Albert A. Terrill.
Company K—Captain Samuel C. Dwyer; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Smith; Second Lieutenant, A. C. Hand Livingston.

The funeral of the drummer-boy McKENZIE, of the Thirteenth Regiment, who was accidentally killed at Annapolis, took place, yesterday afternoon, in St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson streets. A large concourse of people attended the funeral, and followed the body to Greenwood Cemetery, where it was interred with military honors, a detachment of the Thirteenth acting as body guard on the occasion.

The following extracts are from a letter written by G. A. TIEBOUT—the first man killed in the action at Great Bethel, Va.—the day before his death. It was addressed to a friend at Greenpoint, where the deceased formerly resided:

CAMP BUTLER near Fortress Monroe, }
June 9, 1861. }

KIND FRIENDS—Between drilling and scouting, our time is pretty much taken up. I have been on three scouting expeditions, but saw very few of the enemy. On one of our tramps we got nothing but a good soaking, first in a rain, and then by a souse in a creek which we had to swim because the bridge was burned; we did it in true Zouave style. We have gay sport here catching oysters and clams, strawberrying, &c. * * * This morning the Colonel went all through the regiment to find all the sailors, or those who could pull an oar. It was reported that we are to move soon—we think on Yorktown—part by water and part by land, so as to form a junction and surround the bridge burners. I see by the papers that there are quite a number of false reports about our food. So far we have had plenty to eat, and are well provided for. There is one thing, we have good officers, and they look out for the men, that they are as comfortable as circumstances will permit. * * * We had Divine service to-day preaching in the morning, and prayer meeting this afternoon, which was well attended. Yours, as ever,

G. H. TIEBOUT.

The musket which was struck by a cannon ball at the Great Bethel fight, and twisted into the form of a letter "S," is now in this City, having been forwarded by Lieut. STEARNS, of Col. TOWNSEND's Regiment.

Company A, National Volunteers, located in the Eastern District, has already 150 men enrolled—100 of whom are uniformed. The following officers have been elected: Captain, Goot; Lieutenants, Furner, Coffin; Sergeants, Snuffen, Harding, Burr, Chesnire; Corporals, Banks, Bloom, Carter, Armfield.

The ladies of Greenpoint are busily engaged in the manufacture of Havelocks. Additional subscriptions to their fund is solicited.

A new regiment is to be raised in Brooklyn for three years or the war. Two companies are already full.

The "Excelsior Guard" is the name of a Home Guard recently organized in this city, and which drills Tuesday and Thursday evenings in the State Arsenal on Portland-avenue. The Company numbers 130 men, one hundred of whom are uniformed. Muskets were furnished this corps by Maj. Gen. DURYEE. The officers are: Captain BRASS; Lieutenants MURRAY and MEIGS.

The citizens of the 11th Ward residing in the vicinity of Fulton and Washington avenues have organized a Home Guard, and are drilled three times a week by Sergeant CARLTON of the U. S. Marine Corps. This Company has sixty members.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hoboken Parricide Case.

YOUNG STEVENSON COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The inquest on the body of JOHN STEVENSON, who was shot on Sunday last by his son JOSEPH, during a family difficulty, and from which death ensued on the following morning, was held yesterday afternoon before Coroner BOHNSTEDT, at the Councilmen's Chamber in Hoboken. District-Attorney I. W. SCUDDER conducted the case on the part of the State.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stevenson, wife of deceased, testified that on Sunday morning last her husband came into the house about eight o'clock, very much intoxicated; he commenced to use very violent threatening language; she remonstrated with him, saying that he would disturb Joseph, who had not yet risen; he became still more violent, threatening to kill her and Joseph, too; at this time Joseph came into the room; Mr. Stevenson said that he would give him a strike that would lay him low and take his life; Joseph attempted to get out of his way by going into the hall, when Mr. Stevenson went out also and witness followed; Mr. Stevenson was between the bannister (on the second floor) and the wall, and again threatened Joseph's life, at the same time raising his fist; witness got between them, and as her husband struck she raised her arm and received the blow on her shoulder; he attempted to strike again, and while Mrs. Stevenson was trying to protect her son, she heard a report, apparently at her feet; Mr. Stevenson then exclaimed, "Joseph, it is not your fault;" witness then went into her room and lay down on the bed, and very soon after Joseph came in and stood by the bed; she then saw a pistol for the first time in his hand, and took it from him; at that time witness did not know that her husband was shot; Mrs. S. testified that her husband had often threatened their lives during the past year when intoxicated; on that Sunday afternoon Mrs. Stevenson was carried into her husband's room at his request; he said that his injury was not Joseph's fault; it was his own, and that he had "injured us very much."

Elizabeth Stevenson, the daughter, testified that on Sunday last she got breakfast ready about 8 o'clock; her father came in intoxicated, and when she asked him to take breakfast, he took an oath and said he would take breakfast when he pleased; the mother of witness then endeavored to quiet her husband so as not to disturb their son; deceased took an oath and said he would give him a blow that would lay him low; witness then went up stairs to make up the bed, thinking her father would go to bed as usual when intoxicated; while up there she heard the sound of the noise; on going down she saw her father going toward the back stoop, and then went into the room where her mother and Joseph were, and saw the pistol in his hand; witness then went into the front room on the opposite side of the hall, and saw her father lying on the floor; he said, "Oh, Lizzy, send for somebody. I'm shot;" Mr. Boyle, who was passing, heard deceased groaning and came in; Mr. Stevenson said that it was his daughter's and wife's fault; Mr. Boyle replied "No, they were your best friends."

Samuel Rapp, a lodger there, testified that he was in the house on Sunday morning, and corroborated what occurred in the dining room as to threats, &c.; soon after witness went into his room and again heard Stevenson using violent language; Joseph then came down stairs and spoke to his father; Mr. Stevenson became very abusive, and witness heard him say, "Joseph, I'll give you a chance; I know where to hit you to lay you low;" a scuffle followed, and Mrs. Stevenson interfered, and as witness was going toward the door to interfere he heard a pistol shot; upon opening the door Mr. Stevenson said, "Mr. Rapp, I'm shot; I'm shot;" Mr. Stevenson showed witness where he was shot in the side, and then went into the front room and lay down on the floor; witness then went into another room and told the family that Mr. S. was shot, after which he went for another son and a physician; upon returning, Mr. Stevenson said to Joseph, "My son, I have been hasty; I deserve it all; I forgive you and I hope God will forgive you;" during that morning witness heard deceased say that his son had done right.

One or two other witnesses corroborated the above witness in several of the important points.

Dr. R. F. Chabert testified—That he was called about half-past nine o'clock that morning; the ball penetrated on one side and passed through the stomach glancing upward, and caused death the following morning about three o'clock; deceased was perfectly sensible and told witness that he did not blame any one, but that it was his own fault; witness saw Joseph in a room on the second floor; he was bleeding from a wound on the left eye.

The following deposition of the dying man, taken before Justice WHITLEY, was then offered in evidence. *John Stevenson* being sworn, made the following declaration: "I do not blame any person for this unfortunate affair; we were discussing a question; there was no particular harm; this happened in consequence of a dispute with us; I do not believe there was any malice intended; I have no fault to find with any one."

VERDICT.

The jury retired about 4 P. M., and after being out over an hour, rendered the following verdict:

"We, the jurors, do find that John Stevenson came to his death from a pistol-shot wound from the hand of his son, Joseph Stevenson, on the 9th inst., and whether the said pistol was fired by accident or design the jury are unable to determine."

Upon the rendition of the verdict the prisoner, who was present, was committed to the County jail by Coroner BOHNSTEDT, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

JOSEPH STEVENSON is a very respectable-looking young man, 26 years of age, and was employed as foreman in a large pickling establishment near Yonkers. This sad calamity appears to have weighed heavily upon his mind, and he looks care-worn and sorrowful.

It was stated by the witnesses that the father and son always got along amicably, except when Mr. STEVENSON was intoxicated, and then the latter was very violent, and frequently threatened the life of his son and wife.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 14.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT a shade easier, with fair demand. Sales, 13,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring 77½c.@78c.; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, 80c.; 24,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee, 82c. CORN closed dull; Sales 21,000 bushels, 31½c.@32c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; 40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 121,000 bushels Wheat, 95,000 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley. *Exports*—800 bbls. Flour, 185,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 14.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT declined 1c.@2c. Sales at 69c.@70c. for No. 1, in store. CORN steady at 21½c. OATS firm. *Receipts*—48,800 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—77,000 bushels Wheat, 126,000 Corn, 30,000 Oats. FREIGHTS advanced ½c. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 14.

FLOUR steady; $5 for fancy. WHEAT dull; Red Winter firm; sales 3,000 bushels at $1 17@$1 18; 15,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, 81½c. CORN quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Flour 28c.; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—2,140 bbls. Flour; 68,000 bushels Wheat; 28,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,950 bbls. Flour; 7,800 bush. Wheat; 18,000 bushels Corn; 5,600 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 14.

FLOUR unchanged and firm; sales 5,000 bbls. Superfine at $5 25; Extra, $5 50@$6. WHEAT dull and unsettled; sales 5,000 bush. Red at $1 25@$1 30, closing at $1 27; 7,000 bush. Spring Wheat, on private terms. CORN quiet; sales 3,500 bush. Southern Yellow at 54c. WHISKY dull at 16½c.@17c.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, June 14.

COTTON—No sales. Sales of the week 350 bales. Receipts 320, against 2,800; decreased receipts, 352,000; do. at all ports, 879,000. Exports 4,600. COFFEE—Sales of the week 250 bags at 17c.@19c. Stock, 6,700 bags, against 14,500 same time last year.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 14.

FLOUR unsettled and irregular. WHISKY firm at 13c. PROVISIONS—Nothing done. EXCHANGE dull at ¾@⅜.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. storeship Supply, from Key West—Capt. Edward Sampson, of the schr. Union; Charles E. Page, of do.; Peter Peterson, of schr. Orient; also five prisoners from the schr. Twin Sisters, of Cleveland, sent home by the U. S. Consul at Minititlan, to be delivered to the custody of the U. S. Marshal at New York.

In brig Isadora, from St. Johns, P. R.—John Degnon, Joseph Malone, Michael O'Farrell, Jose A. Rivera.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon sets...11 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 15 | Gov. Island.. 1 04 | Hell Gate... 2 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 14.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Washington, Brooks, Liverpool, ——; De Soto, Johnson, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ships Elise and Matilda, Nordenhold, Bremen, Hensken & Unkardt; R. Treat, Robbins, Dublin, T. James; M. Notebohm, Lamb, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Klaimetter, Nohlsen, London, Ruger & Brothers; W. Rathbone, Pratt, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Rhine, Moore, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks H. Trowbridge, Dunn, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Octavia, Ballett, Bremen, ——; Queen of England, Mowatt, Queenstown, F. W. Meyer.

Brigs Merchant, Carr, Queenstown, Jackson & Neill; H. Means, Trewergy, Boston, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners T. H. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, master; Tweed, (Br.,) Cleare, Harbor Island, J. P. Eneas; F. Herbert, Parker, Boston, C. H. Pierson & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Quaker City, Commander O. Carr, U. S. N., Old Point Comfort and Hampton Roads.

U. S. storeship Supply, Lieut. commanding Mullany, from Key West 2d inst.

Steamer Osceola, Merrill, Batabano, Isle de Cuba, 14 ds., in ballast, to P. N. Spofford. Left no Am. vessels. Cober Kesill, a German, died on the passage, of dysentery.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master. Towed the ship Louis from New Bedford to New London.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 13th, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Vinyard Sound, spoke whale ship Ellen Snow, bound to New London.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Gen. Green, (Prize, of Charleston,) Capt. T. H. Gifford, prize master, E. M. Boggs, Fort Monroe June 8, and 6 ds. from Hampton Roads; was originally from Sagua la Grande, which port she left May 24, with a cargo of sugar, bound to Baltimore, and consigned to Morrell & Randall, of that city; was seized as a prize by U. S. gunboat Quaker City on the morning of the 5th inst.

Bark Parthian, (of Richmond, Va.,) Miller, Rio Janeiro May 8, with coffee to Dennistoun, Wood & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Burdett Hart, for the Mediterranean. The steam ferry boat ——, hence via St. Thomas, arr. May 8.

Brig Isadora, (of Providence,) Head, St. Johns, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton. The brig Chattanooga and schr. Julian, for Baltimore, sld. 29th.

Brig Nathan, (of Machias,) Sawyer, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter. 12th inst., off Hatteras, saw a quantity of yellow pine timber and some wreck materials.

Brig Sea Foam, Coombs, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co. Has been N. of lat. 36 for the last 6 ds. with light northerly winds.

Schr. Lath Rich, (of Frankfort, Me.,) Rankin, Matanzas 3d inst., with sugar and molasses to master. Sld. in co. with bark Canska, for Pensacola; bark John Wesley, for Europe; brig Urana, for New York. 8th inst., 60 miles S. of Hatteras, passed a small vessel sunk, masts gone.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Richardson, Chincoteague 2 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens. Has had heavy N. N. W. weather; lost jib boom.

Schr. George W. Snow, Richardson, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. P. Johnson, Huntley, Machias 4 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Lottie, Taylor, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

BELOW—One brig.

WIND—During the day S.

Sailed.

June 13—Ships Calhoun, Liverpool; Kitty Floyd, do.; T. B. Wales, Melbourne; Sultana, Bordeaux; Ann Buckle, (Br.,) London; Athena (Brem.,) do. Barks Radiant, Bathurst; James Cook, Cadiz; Andrew Manderson, Philadelphia; Herslda, Glasgow; Star of the East, (Br.,) Falmouth; Caroline Vitain, (Aus.,) Cork; Theresa, (Brem.,) Baltimore. Brigs Tornado, Wilmington; Mauricio, (Hol.,) Curacoa; Clara, (Brem.,) Port au Platt; Samuel Killam (Br.,) Falmouth.

June 14—Steamship De Soto, for Havana. Ship Ocean Monarch, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 14—Arr. ship George Raynes, New-York; brigs Humming Bird, Matanzas; Orelia, Cienfuegos; Augusta, Turks Island.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Mary Sawyer, of Wells, Capt. Bartlett, from Sisua, arrived 6th inst., and went ashore near the West Bank, and filled, has been pumped out, and was got off yesterday at high water, and towed to the City by steamtug Portland, Capt. Barrett.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—The bark Sarah Sheaf, from Buenos Ayres for Cork, is coming up the Bay, in distress.—(By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Alabama—ship, bound S., was signalized, May 19, off Pernambuco.

George Leslie—bark, of South Thomaston, bound S., June 10, lat. 34 13, lon. 71 15.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, May 9, barks Conrad, Salisbury, wtg.; Saxonville, Gardner, repairing; Roanoke, McKay, for New York same day; Brazilian, Baxter, dischg.; American Eagle, Dyer, wtg.; Odd Fellow, ——, do.; Margaret, Quigg, from Pernambuco, disch.; brigs O. C. Jordan, Welton, ldg. for River Platte; S. Lucas, Perkins, do. for Europe, and others as before.

At St. Johns, P. R., June 1, brig Ocean Sea Babbidge, from St. Thomas, just arr.; schr. Tilton, hence, do.

At Ponce, P. R., June 2, schr. Geo. Armstrong, for New Haven in 4 ds.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TO THE TRADE.
FOUR NEW UNION ENVELOPES
READY THIS DAY.

Lots of new designs in the works. Send for descriptive catalogue of Union goods. Address J. G. WELLS, corner Park-row and Beekman-st.

THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.—The well known fast and commodious steamer THOMAS HUNT, Capt. JOHN STILLWAGON, having elegant accommodations for passengers, will make an excursion, on SUNDAY, June 16 to all the military encampments on the East River, and also around Staten Island. Fare for the whole excursion, 25 cents. The boat will leave Spring-st. at 8¾ o'clock A. M.; Peck slip at [illegible] M.; 10th-st., East River, at 10½ A. M.; landing at Riker's Island, Fort Schuyler, Willett's Point and Great Neck. Returning will leave 10th st., East River, at 1½ P. M., and Peck slip, at 2½ P. M., proceeding down the bay and around Staten Island, arriving back to New-York at 6 o'clock P. M.

MISSING.—CHARLES S. BANKS LEFT HIS place of business No. 82 Maiden-lane, Wednesday morning, (12th,) at 10½ o'clock, with the intention of calling in 50th-st., since which time nothing has been heard of him. Said BANKS is 40 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark hair and beard turning gray, was dressed in brown sack coat, black vest and pants, and Panama hat. Any information concerning him will be gratefully received at his residence No. [illegible] York-st., Brooklyn, or at C. H. & A. T. BAXTER & CO.'S, No. 82 Maiden lane, N. Y.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON runs daily as follows: Leave West 10th st. (Amos) at 9½ A. M., 12½, and 3½ P. M. Leave Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., 12¾, and 3¾ P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾, and 3¾ P. M. Leave Morris st. Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Coney Island last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare including return ticket, 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS—ICE CREAM.—STRAWBERRY Festivals, Sunday Schools Excursions, Pic-Nics, Church Fairs, Gardens, Saloons, Steamboats, Parties, &c. can be supplied in any quantity, from 1 to 100 gallons, at 3s. per quart; parties taking 5 gallons or over, at 1 25 per gallon.—at the Steam Ice-Cream Company's, No. 188 Chatham-square. ALBERT V. HALL, Proprietor.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW COTTAGE TO LET, for the summer, at Little Neck furnished in good style, all complete. There is a stable, ice house and good well of water. It is directly on the Bay, with all the facilities for boating, bathing and fishing, including the choicest shell fish in the country; neighborhood very respectable. Inquire of SAMUEL AULD, No. 22 West-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—WEDNESDAY, June 19, is the next regular sale by auction at DISBROW'S 5th-av., corner of 39th-st., at 4 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen wishing to offer their establishments at the sale will enter them on or before TUESDAY, to secure a place on the catalogue.

STRAWBERRIES, MUSIC AND ICE CREAM.—A Strawberry Festival will be held in Spring-st. Church, (Spring st., near Varick) on WEDNESDAY EVENING June 19 for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Tickets 50 cents. Children under 15, half price.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of rooms on second floor of a first-class house. Also, a large room on third floor, and hall bedroom. Apply at No 33 Clinton-place, between University place and Greene-st.

KINDLING WOOD.—RIGHTS OF MACHINES for manufacturing kindling wood, a splitter that will split twenty cords of wood per day, a bundler that will tie from three to ten thousand bundles per day. W. L. WILLIAMS, No. 78 East 25th-st.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE FOURTH ASSOCIATE REFORMED Presbyterian Church corner of Houston and Thompson sts. Rev. WILLIAM FERRIS the Pastor, will preach on SABBATH, 16th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER of Waverly place. Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector of St. Clements' Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4½, and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. E. Z. WICKES, OF ANTIOCH COLLEGE, will preach SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the hall No. 131 Sands st., Brooklyn. Subject—*War and the Pulpit*. Meeting every evening during the week. Distinguished speakers engaged.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—SERMON at 10½ A. M., by Rev. S. R. DAVIS. Subject—*Power of Habit*. EVENING at 7½, sermon on the Times, by Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE. Subject—*Multitudes in the Valley of Decision*.

KINDLING WOOD.—OAK AND PINE AT 22 cents, for ten or more boxes. Knots and ends at 18 cents. Orders to C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.